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PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
Franklin
Manager
"Hongkong Telegraph"
for the Proprietor, The Hongkong & Shanghai Post, Ltd.
111, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
High Water: 10.20.
Low Water: 17.35.

The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861
No. 15069

二拜禮 號四月七英港香

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1939.

日八十月五

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TOKYO TIME LIMIT EXPIRES THURSDAY

Zero Hour For Foochow Nears

SHANGHAI, July 3.

A JAPANESE naval spokesman to-day said that the Japanese naval operations for closing the Min River will be completed after July 6 following the evacuation of third party nationals. Evacuation is scheduled to start to-day.

Operations were originally scheduled to start on June 29, but bad weather and a request to delay them in order to permit the evacuation of neutrals caused the postponement.

TRIPLE ENTENTE PARLEYS

Soviet Takes More Hopeful View

LONDON, July 3. A SOVIET spokesman to-day gave the "United Press" the first authoritative indication that the new Anglo-French proposals, which the British and French Ambassadors and Mr. William Strang handed to the Soviet Foreign Minister on Saturday, have brought the agreement for an alliance appreciably nearer.

"The proposals are more serious and the British and French came a considerable distance to meet the Soviet's position," the spokesman said. —United Press.

Reply Unrevealed

MOSCOW, July 3.—The Anglo-French talks with M. Molotov lasted an hour to-day, after which the British and French representatives conferred at the British Embassy. It is understood that M. Molotov handed over the Soviet reply to the latest Anglo-French proposals, but the nature of this reply is not revealed. —Reuter.

U.S. Mediation Rumours

WASHINGTON, July 2. Well-informed circles discount reports that the Japanese Government, through an unofficial emissary, approached the United States seeking their mediation in the Sino-Japanese war in exchange for the extension of financial credits to Japan.

They admitted that a Japanese business man certainly did visit Mr. Cordell Hull, but only in a private capacity and promised that he would use his influence with the Japanese Government and urge them to invite the United States to mediate if the State Department would make an effort to obtain approval for Japanese businesses and firms.

Informed circles said this is a "patently impossible buying scheme" which would not be considered for one moment. —United Press.

Anti-British Propaganda

PEIPING, July 3.—Official Japanese sources report anti-British meetings being held in Linfeng, Lunsin, and Hungtung in Shansi. It is stated that at Linfeng and Hungtung, mission property was forcibly entered in the absence of the missionaries. The intruders are said to have removed the furniture which is now in the hands of the Japanese military.

Japanese reports add that missionaries from the three towns are now going to Peiping "presumably because of the anti-British movement." —Reuter.

SAFETY ZONE

The Japanese Consul in Shanghai has informed the foreign consular body of the creation of an unofficial safety zone on Nantai Island, opposite the city of Foochow.

While this island is not a Japanese objective, the Japanese authorities will not give a guarantee against stray shells falling there and, therefore, the Japanese naval authorities still held that the evacuation of foreign nationals is advisable. —United Press.

Foreign Property Bombed

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Chinese reports here to-day said that on Thursday Japanese planes bombed and destroyed the Norwegian Women's School and Church at Nanyang, including ten buildings in which fifteen people were killed.

The nationality of the victims is not mentioned in the report. The reports claimed that the city was practically levelled to the ground. —United Press.

Questions in Commons

LONDON, July 3.—Questions about the four Chinese detained in the British Concession at Tientsin evoked a statement from Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons to-day.

He said he was unable to add anything to what had already been said, in view of the impending start to the Tokyo negotiations.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if it might be assumed that the Government would not hand over the four Chinese until proof had been shown that they were guilty of the alleged murder.

Mr. Butler said that was a matter that would be discussed in the coming negotiations. He denied that the Government had gone back on the statement that they would not hand over the men until some evidence was forthcoming that they were guilty.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood asked for a definite assurance that the men would not be handed over pending negotiations.

Kulangsau Situation

With regard to the situation at Kulangsau, Mr. Butler said that further proposals by the Japanese Consul-General to the Japanese Municipal Council were now being considered. His latest information was that large quantities of firewood and beans had been landed off British ships at Kulangsau recently, and that food supplies were continuing to arrive.

Foochow And Wenchow

With regard to Foochow and Wenchow, Mr. Butler said that arrangements were being made for the evacuation of Britons wishing to leave Foochow. Although at present there were no British ships in the harbour, the Japanese naval authorities had undertaken to give safe passage for those wishing to leave, until July 6.

Viscount Halifax understood that the foreign community at Wenchow proposed to remain. There were 11 British subjects there.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if boats had been made, and if these treaty ports in fact were blockaded.

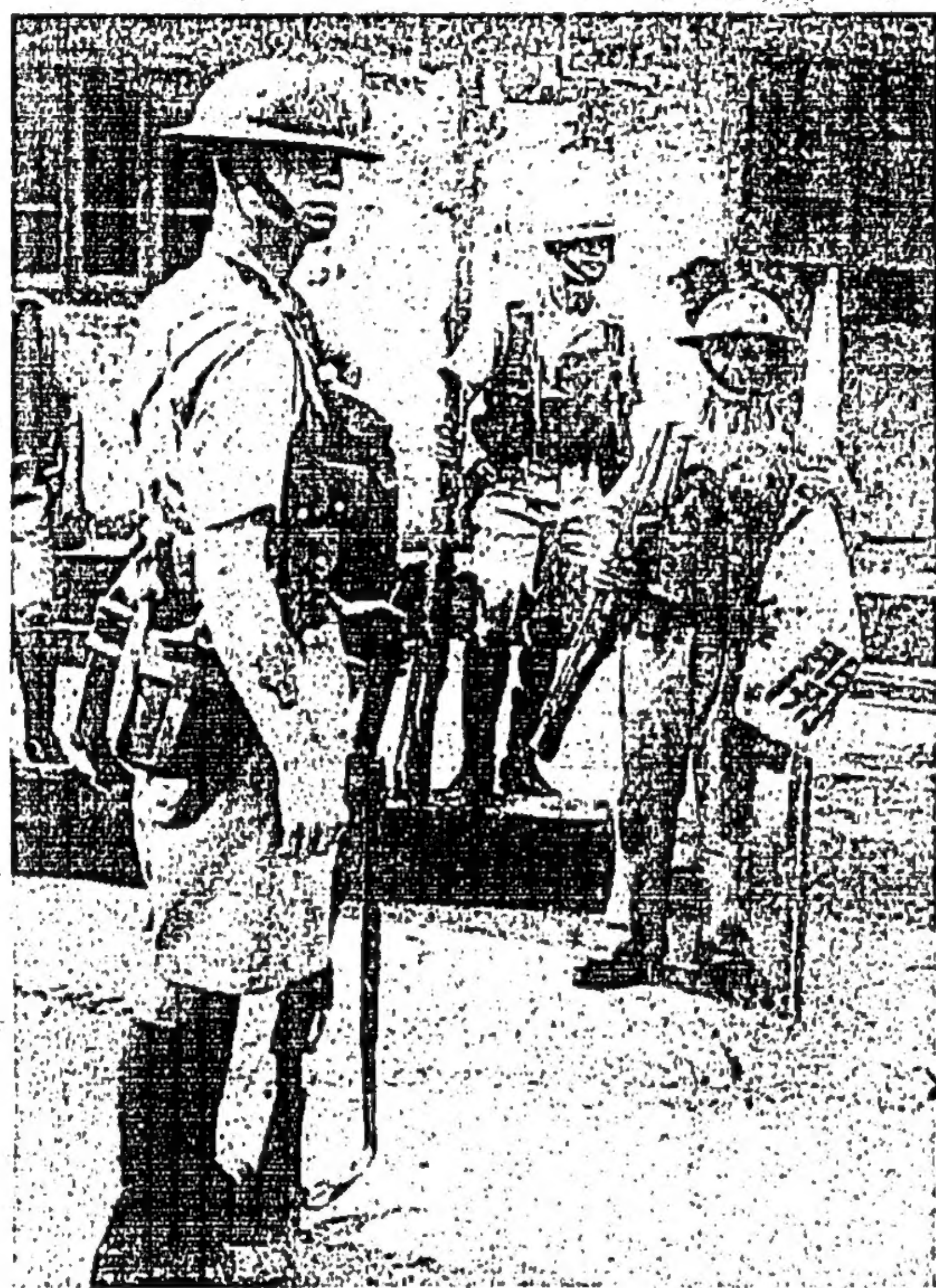
Mr. Butler was understood to reply that what amounts to a blockade was taking place, and that the British Government had made their position quite clear with regard to a blockade. —Reuter.

Debate Deferred

LONDON, July 3.—In view of the opening of negotiations in Tokyo, Lord Cecil, at the request of Viscount Halifax, has postponed a question in the House of Lords put down for Tuesday, asking the Government to give further information with regard to the position in the Far East.

The question would have occasioned a full-dress debate. —Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS GUARD S'HA1 AGAINST RAIDS



CHINESE PUPPET police in Shanghai have twice within the past fortnight made attempts to occupy police stations in the British defence sector of the International Settlement at Shanghai. On each occasion they have been expelled by British soldiers, some of whom are seen on guard here. The flag warns the puppet police officers to disperse.

BERLIN ANGERED AT CHAMBERLAIN

Danzig's Fate Decided, Says Berlin Message

BERLIN, July 3.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN should be more careful of the sources from which he gets his information," "Reuter" was told in political circles this evening with regard to the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons to-day.

It was added that nothing illegal and nothing of an extraordinary military nature was happening in Danzig. The free city was merely reorganising and extending its police service as it was perfectly entitled to do.

It was true that a great many German tourists had visited the city, but if Mr. Chamberlain meant they were disguised soldiers, he was completely on the wrong track.

"Astounding!"

High Nazi officials expressed astonishment that Britain should stimulate Poland's "intransigence and presumption" by continually repeating a blank cheque offer.

They added that it would have been better if the British Labour Party had appealed to the Poles instead of the Germans.

Official quarters are angered at the appeal and declare that such attempts to seduce the people from the Government smack of high treason.

Meanwhile, while press and official quarters ridicule the "panic" in Paris and London, nobody attempts to deny that Danzig's fate has been decided, and that the only remaining question is when.

The answer rests with Herr Hitler, who returned to Berlin this evening, and was welcomed by an unusually large crowd. —Reuter.

Youths Called Up

DAZIG, July 3.—Reliable German sources here to-day said 1,000 Danzig youths have been called up for police

LONDON, July 3.

CONTINUING his story of the sinking of the submarine Thetis (the first part of which is on Page 7), the Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, said that it was decided not to send anyone to the surface from the submarine until daylight, and to spend the night lightening the ship.

By midnight the air started to get foul and there was weakness and other signs of physical distress among the crew.

Ten tons of fresh water were pumped out and this brought the stern to the surface about 7 o'clock the next morning.

Men Distressed

The situation was then getting acute and many men were distressed, and Captain Oram volunteered to go to the surface with salvage instructions strapped to his arm so that if he did not survive, the message might be found.

There was a call for volunteers and Captain Oram chose Lieutenant Woods on account of the latter's expert knowledge of submarines. These two laboured their way through the submarine and one got an indication of the conditions by the fact that it was 15 minutes before they had enough breath to enter the escape chamber.

Heard Depth Charges

Just after they had entered the chamber depth charges were heard, indicating that the submarine was located.

Captain Oram and Lieutenant Woods went to the surface where they were picked up by the destroyer Draken, and subsequently four men were put into the escape chamber.

Three Men Died

It is not known what happened, but they did not escape, and three were found dead when the door was opened. One man was alive and was too exhausted to explain the circumstances.

Then two more men entered the chamber, and they escaped, and told the Commander of the Draken that the rest of the crew were coming up. It was impossible to say why no more succeeded in escaping, and whether this was due to increasing weakness, or some further accident.

"One Felt Hungry"

Captain Oram added dramatic details to the Attorney-General's picture of the disaster when he gave evidence.

Captain Oram said that when they were waiting for the arrival of the rescue vessels, all food in the submarine was in the flooded compartment, and added "that did matter, as one did feel hungry."

Describing the reason why no men went to the surface during the night on June 1, Captain Oram said that there was a strong tide and it would have meant certain death unless ships were in the vicinity.

Captain Oram added that when he went to the surface he felt entirely hopeful of the other men being able to escape, as his own escape had presented no difficulty.

Major Disaster?

In his opinion, the three men who were drowned in the escape chamber must have operated the apparatus incorrectly.

Asked to suggest why no further men escaped, Captain Oram said: "I can only suppose that some major disaster occurred to the men inside the submarine."

Asked about the possibility of cutting a hole in the stern, Captain Oram declared that to cut a hole in the stern after-compartments was highly dangerous. —Reuter.

U.S. Salvage Ship Over Lost Sub.

TSINGTAO, July 3.

UNITED STATES naval authorities here to-day said that no official reports had been received from the salvage ship Pigeon, which went to the scene of the French submarine disaster near Cam Ranh Bay.

It is understood that the Pigeon is lying in 340 feet of water, too deep to effect salvage operations. —United Press.

DEATH OF BRITISH DOCTOR

London May Claim Compensation

LONDON, July 3.

SPEAKING in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said that Viscount Halifax had just received a report on the inquest proceedings on Dr. Lillie, who was killed in a car accident in Shanghai.

Mr. Butler said he was unable to say what action would be appropriate pending full consideration of the report.

In the meantime, the British Consul-General in Shanghai had addressed a note to his Japanese colleague, reserving all rights regarding the events which led up to the tragedy.

Mr. F. J. Bollenger asked if he had any money rights in the matter. Might not it be possible to make some claim for damages on behalf of the widow of Dr. Lillie?

Mr. Butler said that was an important aspect of the question which certainly would be borne in mind. Replying to Mr. M. P. Price concerning the establishment of the Hua Hsing Bank, and the commercial effect of it, Mr. Butler said that the situation was being closely watched by the departments concerned.

Mr. Price asked if the British Government had any actual proposals to deal with this danger, and Mr. Butler replied that one cannot always indicate one's intentions, but that Mr. Price might rest assured that the matter was fully under consideration. —Reuter.

248 Die In U.S. Celebrations

NEW YORK, July 3.—Casualties so far during the four-day Fourth of July holiday number 248 dead, and hundreds injured, mostly due to motor accidents and drownings, but shootings have also accounted for nine.

The intense heat sent millions to the beaches, many sleeping on the sands for the last two days.

The 3,000,000th visitor entered the British Pavilion at the World's Fair to-day, and the total attendance since the opening of the Fair exceeds 11,500,000. —Reuter.

Martial Law In Haifa

JERUSALEM, July 3. Another Jewish terrorist act was reported from Haifa to-day, and it caused the British authorities to proclaim martial law for an indefinite period.

A bomb was thrown into an Arab cafe near the police station. One Arab was killed and seven injured, some of them seriously. —Trans-Ocean.

China's Ban On Imports ANNOUNCEMENT AMPLIFIED

CHUNGKING, July 3.

THE CHINESE Ministry of Finance, following yesterday's announcement of prohibited imports, to-day issued a set of regulations in connection therewith.

1.—The prohibition of 237 specified commodities of foreign origin to be effective immediately.

2.—The inter-port transshipment of these imported commodities is also prohibited from the date the order was issued.

3.—Private concerns or individuals, with the approval of responsible Government organizations, may apply for the importation of any of the prohibited commodities when such is necessary for legitimate reasons and for which the Ministry of Finance will issue special licences.

4.—The regulations are also applicable to the importation and interport transshipment of prohibited articles by parcel post. —United Press.

Stabilisation Fund

The "Telegraph" is informed by authoritative sources that the new procedure regarding applications for import exchange will not affect the operation or the policy of the Stabilisation Fund.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

MORE FIGHTING ON BORDER

LONDON, July 3.—The Japanese Embassy to-day issued a statement detailing the recent clashes on the Outer Mongol border, declaring that a general attack was launched during the week-end against Soviet-Mongolian troops.

This step was taken in "self-defence, and in the face of repeated and persistent provocations by Soviet-Mongolian forces, and there is no other intention than to ensure the safety of the frontier." —Reuter.

"Miracles" Hourly At The Eton Of The Blind



Alice Marble, national women's tennis champion, leaving New York, takes part in tours at Wimbledon.

Boys 'Feel' Scenery, Need No Guides

Worcester College.

THIS SCHOOL is called "The Eton of the Blind," but there is no indication to the visitor that it is different from any other public school in the country.

Totally blind boys walk about the buildings and grounds or start off alone down the school drive to shop in the centre of Worcester like any other boys of their age.

There is not a walking stick in the place or a trained dog or any other kind of aid for the blind.

The 19-year-old head boy dived into the swimming pool and struck out with perfect aim for the shallow end. His racing time is 50 yards in 23 secs.

Boys work in the gym on vaulting horse, ladders and other apparatus. They walk alone along a 2-inch wide beam.

NO ONE SURPRISED

Miracles like these happen hourly at the school but nobody seems to be the least surprised.

The headmaster, Mr. B. Bradnock, had a modern scientific explanation of them.

"Trained teachers to-day," he said, "are only beginning to realise the marvellous powers inherent in the blind."

"Blind children can make a special contribution to civilization because their remaining senses are developed far beyond those of the sighted."

"Their memory is also far better and they reach great depth of mind and character."

READING WITH FINGERS

Only in the schoolroom is the boys' blindness noticeable. Here they read with fingers instead of eyes in their outside Braille books, raised maps and mathematical machines.

A keen gardener would observe that plants in the school gardens are chosen for scent rather than colour. Herbs are in favour.

The school is full of cups and trophies won by the boys in competition with other public schools. They hold the Worcester public schools' championship for chess and have beaten schools twice their size in rowing and swimming.

New dorgitoried, music and type-writing rooms, gymnasium, stage and green room all of the latest type was opened on June 19 by Earl Baldwin. They are part of a scheme undertaken by the National Institute for the Blind.

Most of the boys will become university lecturers, solicitors, ministers of religion, business men, chartered accountants, schoolmasters and farmers.

which have been brought to the notice of my Noble Friend, are the bombing of British property at Shanghai and the bombing of mission property at Sian and Ping-tung and a number of other places, and the bombing of His Majesty's Consulate-General at Chungking.

British Losses In Far East

A statement was made in reply to a question in the House of Commons recently giving particulars of the losses of British lives and property in China during the last six months. Mr. Day asked the Prime Minister whether he will give particulars of any British lives and/or property that have been lost in China during the previous six months, especially during the evacuation of Hankow and Canton?

Mr. Butler: With the hon. Member's permission I am circulating a statement with the Official Report. Mr. Day: Has any claim been made against the Japanese?

Mr. Butler: Without notice I cannot say.

Following is the statement: During the last six months four British subjects have lost their lives in China in circumstances involving members of the Japanese armed forces, namely, the Reverend R. G. Leigh, Dr. Bertram Little, Mr. R. M. Tinker and an Indian policeman during the bombing of Hong Kong territory by Japanese aeroplanes. On each of these occasions the Japanese made a full statement in the House. The most important instances of losses to British property during this period,

R.A.F. Planes Cost £2,000,000 A Week

Britain is spending £2,000,000 a week on the production of aircraft, said Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, recently. He was speaking at the 30th anniversary dinner of Handley-Page Ltd., at Grosvenor House.

Sir Kingsley described the R.A.F. as a war-breaking, not a war-making, force. "National necessities and the anxious moments we still experience demand a considerable flow of aircraft of the first rank," he went on. "I am glad to say that there are more types of aircraft to come. They will soon be demonstrated, and the secret types which will be flying in the near future will carry a stage further the remarkable development in British aircraft production."

"OUR COURSE MANIFEST" "There is not a man who does not look forward to the day when sanity and peace will prevail in the world, but our course is manifest—that we should be unremitting in our efforts to leave nothing undone that we can do, and to regard our day's good work as a vital contribution to averting war."

"I am glad to think that the officers and men of the R.A.F. deserve, and are obtaining, the very best aircraft that we can give them," Sir Kingsley added.

The Marquess of Londonderry, who was Air Minister from 1931 to 1935, described the struggle he once had when he made a "humble request" for three extra air squadrons.

He was anathema to his colleagues, he said, and was called "a bloody-minded man" and "a war-monger."

He was not allowed to mention the request in the House of Lords, but The Daily Telegraph referred to his claim and had consistently supported the demand for a larger air force.

He kept the nucleus going in outlying districts.

"I was not so eloquent then as I

am now," he said, "and I called it 'bombing in outlying districts.'"

"That millstone has rested round my neck up to this time, and will accompany me to the grave."

"But in spite of the difficulties, we did keep that basis of the Air Force, which I am glad to think made the enormous work of Sir Kingsley Wood more possible than it would have been if we have let the Air Force go, as was the desire of a great many people in this country who are now completely silent."

"IMPRESSING THE WORLD" Lord Londonderry pleaded for a stronger doctrine on the part of the Government.

"I should like to see them telling the world that the British Empire has stood for many years, that we are in close conjunction with America, that we have a close friendship with France, and that we hold that strategic points all over the world."

He would like, he said, to see a little more of that doctrine put forward—not that we were a happy, easy-going people, but that we were tired of the brooding war and are getting from the totalitarian States and determined to lead the world on the lines of the democratic States desiring to make friends with us.

Mr. F. Handley-Page said there was nothing comparable to the comradely relationship of the people in the air forces of the world "whose camaraderie of the air far exceeded any nationality."

"I believe the man in the air has a problem in front of him which far transcends any of the differences between the Axis Powers and the Democratic Powers," he said.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1911. Sometime this week the Hon. Samuel Jewson, Surveyor-General, will write a formal letter to Mr. Stewart, the Colonial Secretary, in which he will "have the honour to inform" him that the tardy work of building the new and expensive Victoria College is at length completed, and that his Department will have to look after it in future. Then the Colonial Secretary will pass the letter on to H.E. the Governor, to let him know to get a speech ready on the innumerable benefits of education, especially on the lines adopted in Hongkong. Mr. Bateson Wright, the headmaster that is to be, will receive an intimation to move out of the present home of the Muses, known as the Central School; a silver key warranted not to unlock anything will be ordered, and a few days later the new College will be opened amid much speechifying, and mutual buttering, and, possibly, cork-popping.

25 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1889. The assassin Princip, who was a convict, when examined before a Magistrate, gloried in being an Anarchist. He admitted that the Comital at Belgrade provided him with bombs and the Browning pistol with which he shot the Archduke and the Duchess. He said that he originally intended to demand the most militant military manoeuvres in Bosnia, but the military regulations were too strict.

The bodies of the Archduke and his Consort have arrived at Trieste. This was the only reference to the assassination—already losing news interest—made in the paper which played the world into war.—(2d.)

Disregarding his doctor's advice, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt has started a political campaign. Speaking at Pittsburgh, he said that President Wilson's Tariff and Anti-Trust policies were a failure, and was ready to welcome the Republicans if they accepted a "progressive" platform.

In Doubles Final of the World's Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, Brooks and Wilding (Australia) beat the Brothers Lowe by 6-3, 6-6, 6-1.

10 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1929. A new company, styled the British Movie-Tone News Company, is now being formed. The new concern will give a wholly British character to the British movie-tone news reel recently launched in London by the American Fox Film Company which flinched the "talkie" of the new Labour Cabinet.

The celebration of the Declaration of American Independence at the American Club this morning was a function, in addition to showing that the American is the most patriotic of nations, proved that the Britisher is as willing as anyone to express his appreciation of the American victory of the eighteenth century.

5 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1934. The week-end "bloody-bath" Germany has not quenched the fire of revolt. The Storm Troopers are seething with unrest. The atmosphere of tension is increasing.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent, a revolutionary movement is afoot highly menacing to Herr Hitler.

He declares that he has seen an illegal leaflet that has been issued by the "Revolutionary Workers' Committee," which bluntly assails Herr Hitler.

It is also reported that President Hindenburg's message of congratulation to Herr Hitler on his swift action was signed under duress.

British Rights At Shanghai

London. Japanese action at Shanghai, in spite of British extra-territorial rights, was again the subject of a question in Parliament recently.

Captain Alan Graham asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been drawn to the statement of the Japanese official spokesman at Shanghai that in spite of the British extra-territorial rights, the Japanese reserve the right to take summary action against any foreigner who, in their opinion, endangers the safety of Japanese forces in the occupied areas, which might include detention for indefinite periods and even execution, whether His Majesty's Government accept this view or not.

Mr. Butler said that the Government's attitude in the matter was in question. His Majesty's Government do not recognize the right of the Japanese authorities to arrest or detain British subjects in any circumstances, and the Japanese Government have been left in no doubt of His Majesty's Government's attitude in the matter.

Mr. Butler: My Noble Friend has



King Peter of Yugo-Slavia, left, now 15, reviews his army in Belgrade, taking salute. With him is Prince Paul, recent, later entertained royally by Chancellor Hitler in Berlin.

Film Star To Have 'L' Test For English

PARIS. BECAUSE a British cinema firm alleges that he learnt English too slowly, Tino Rossi, Corsican movie star, must pass an examination.

WINDING-UP PETITION ORDER AGAINST CHING KEE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Continued from Page 5.)

are entitled to enter into contracts for the branch office?—Yes.

Free From Seizure

Appealing with the ground that the ships were liable to seizure, Mr. Sheldon said Mr. Matsumoto had made a complete answer to that when he said the D.K.K. were prepared to obtain an undertaking from the Japanese Consul General that this would not be done. As regards the question of danger to the contributors were the best judges of that—50,000 shares in opposition to 15,000. The holders of 60,000 shares did not think there was any danger to the assets and—therefore the Court should not interfere with the domestic affairs of the Company.

Mr. D'Almeida submitted that in coming to the conclusion whether the Company should be wound up or not the Court should consider what was in the best interests of both parties.

The real object of the petition, he said, was to stop the ships from being chartered to the Japanese, and the proper remedy was an action for a declaration and an injunction restraining the Company from such chartering. The shareholder could get all he wanted by this procedure and there was no necessity for the winding up order.

Mr. Potter said that if the winding up order were not granted, they would be in an absurd position, like a headless trunk struggling to make a living, for the head office had already been ordered to be wound up.

Petition Granted

Mr. Lo had been cross-examined but throughout the arguments his name had not been mentioned by the opposing side, and this showed that his opinion on Chinese law was not challenged. Mr. Lo had stated in his affidavit that the act contemplated was illegal and criminal according to Chinese law, and the Directors of the Company were liable to severe punishment. In these circumstances, what right had the shareholders, who were parties to this criminal act, to ask that the winding up order be refused?

His Lordship granted the petition and ordered that the liquidators proceed, should continue. In view of the fact that the parties might desire to go to another Court, he would give his reasons in writing at a later date.

THOUSANDS FIND RELIEF FROM RHEUMATIC PAINS!

Those torturing, darting pains that drive one almost crazy are quickly relieved with Absorbine Jr., say thousands who have written us. The essential oils in Absorbine Jr. penetrate deep down where the pain is, bring new blood to the parts affected, and take out the aches and soreness. As you massage Absorbine Jr. into the muscles, there's an immediate soothing effect, and the penetrating power of famous Absorbine Jr. brings relief.

Mild, gentle, refreshing, Absorbine Jr. is safe and reliable. Will not blister, stain or muss. Economical, too, for a little goes far. Try a bottle today. Keep it always on hand. Sold in all good stores.

ABSORBINE JR. For years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, cuts, sprains, abrasions.

NEW COINS COMING

A shipment of new nickel five-cents and ten-cents coins is expected in Hongkong by the P. and O. liner Carthage. The shipment is valued at £10,000.

There are still some of the old small ten-cents pieces in circulation but the Treasury is anxious to replace them as soon as possible with new coins.

seen Press reports of the statement in question. His Majesty's Government do not recognize the right of the Japanese authorities to arrest or detain British subjects in any circumstances, and the Japanese Government have been left in no doubt of His Majesty's Government's attitude in the matter.

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In A Little Toy Sailboat.
My Heaven On Earth.
Rhythm In The Alphabet.
Good-Night, Sweet Dreams, Good-Night.
Little Heaven Of The Seven Seas.
Can You Hear Me Mother?
There's A New Apple Tree.
Happy, Gay and Contented.
Cry, Baby, Cry.

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The Hongkong Telegraph NINTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

June—September, 1939

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by ILFORD, Ltd., London)

SEND YOUR ENTRIES IN NOW

CLOSING DATE & TIME: 29th SEPT. AT 5 P.M.

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE:	SECTION THREE:
For Story-Telling Pictures.	Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.	1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.
SECTION TWO:	SECTION FOUR:
General Pictorial Section: Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural, Street Scenes, etc.	Still Life and Table-Top Studies.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.	1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.
	SECTION FIVE:
	Snapshots taken by children under fourteen years.
	1st. \$15. 2nd. \$10. 3rd. \$5.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photography.
- No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 16x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, counter-signed by a parent.
- Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph office within seven days.

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James 4/11

Goading The Czechs To Fury

The Strange Story Of An English Pimpinel



Lawrence Tibbett, famed American baritone, with Mrs. Tibbett at their farm in Wilton, Conn. Mr. Tibbett sang at the White House reception to King George and Queen Elizabeth.

TROOP CONCENTRATIONS at Ostrau on the Slovak border can no longer be denied. Nearly ten divisions strong, they are waiting for orders to take over the German share of Slovakia.

As agreed in a secret arrangement with Hungary, Germany is to take the part—about one-third—between her present frontiers and the River Vaha, and Hungary the remaining two-thirds, in return for her firm adherence to the Axis.

Germany has been doing everything in her power to provoke the Czechs into active revolt in order to provide a reason for absorbing the Protectorate.

No mention of the Kladno murder affair now appears in the controlled Press, as the true facts are too disgusting to bear any glossing over.

BRAWL

Sergeant Kriest was shot by two German fellow policemen as the result of a brawl over a girl.

The chief of the medical staff at the hospital and his assistants, who conducted the autopsy on the murdered man, were arrested to prevent them disclosing that he had been killed by German bullets.

The two murderers disappeared. One is still missing. The other was found dead near Kladno, whether murder or suicide no one knows. The girl, the cause of their quarrel, is under arrest.

In all about 500 Czechs, including 110 policemen, were arrested, and a heavy fine imposed for a crime committed by Germans.

In spite of censorship, this story was soon common talk in Nachod, the home of the Czech police college, where attacks had been made on the Czech police by Germans in retaliation for the murder, resulting in the death of a Czech policeman who was shot in his bed through an open window.

FLAGRANT

Riots and demonstrations took place which the authorities were powerless to prevent. So flagrant was this second murder that the Protector, Baron von Neurath, was forced to make a grant of about 2,400 to the dead man's mother, though this blood money was indignantly refused.

To suggest that these affairs were deliberate provocation would be far

fetched if it were not that Nazis have been openly proclaiming the end of the Protectorate and that heavy concentrations of troops had been made here. Schools are being used as barracks.

In addition, Herr Himmler, Chief of the S.S. troops, arrived in Prague. To all inquiries the official news bureau declares that his visit had no importance.

The fact remains that S.S. troops are assembled in force at Hradecany Castle and that Himmler had long talks with the Protector after his return.

So far the Czechs have not been goaded into rising, but a few more incidents like these and they may turn on their masters. Passive underground resistance continues.

A lightning transport strike in the capital was only prevented by a hurried decree imposing severe penalties on strikers.

DISCORD

There is rumour of increasing discord in the German ranks. It is known that Lieut.-General Frederic, commander of the Hradecany guard, was shot by his own men, while his chief of staff was conveniently away in Vienna.

The present whereabouts of General Blawitz, who was in command of the army of occupation, is unknown. Some reports say that he has been shot, others that he is in disgrace in Prussia, still others that he had disappeared into Poland.

Well-known Czech figures have also disappeared, including General Sirovy, chief of the army, who headed a Ministry at the time of the crisis. His flat in Prague is now empty. Czech opinion is that any active revolt will begin in Sudetenland.

The incident to the Berlin, Prague express, when it was derailed seventy-five miles north of Prague, is rumoured to be sabotage. Who turned the points so that the engine was driven on to a pile of workmen's tools is unknown.

ISOLATED

The little village where it took place is now isolated from the outside world by cordons of troops. Sappers have been dealing with the work of clearing the track instead of railway employees.

It is significant that Himmler travelled on this train the day before. Gossip stories are told of treatment meted out to prisoners at Brno, most German of all Czech towns, where the Czech Nazi Party has openly defied the police to suppress them.

An eye-witness recently released, reports that they were forced to swim in a pool until exhausted, and then pulled out.

TIENTSIN NOW: WHAT NEXT?

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing land or paying rates of a fairly high value.

Now here is the problem that faces the Japanese at Shanghai. Although the Japanese population outnumber the British population by four to one, the British electors, qualified by payment of rate and possession of land, outnumber the Japanese electors by three to two.

So marked is the British electoral preponderance that it is only by courtesy that the Japanese have held any seats on the Council at all. If the British put up 9 candidates, and the Japanese voted for them, the Council would be all-British. In fact, with usual British ballot-box apathy, a 30 per cent. British poll is about normal.

But by tradition, two of the seats are reserved for Americans and two for Japanese. The British voters are urged to give four of their nine votes to these candidates, and the remaining five to British candidates.

For years that arrangement worked admirably, until in 1936, Japan put up three candidates, pressing for greater representation on the grounds of greater population. The only result was that they came at the bottom of the poll that year.

The ballot-box, then, cannot give Japan control of the Shanghai Municipal Council unless, at great cost, they can buy their way into a majority of the rate-paying and land-owning voters. Already they have all the liberties and rights that other foreigners enjoy in the International Settlement. Already there are many Japanese in the police force. Japanese troops can parade through the streets. Japanese business men do trade there, as freely as the traders of any other nation.

In the past the Chinese have always clamoured to eject the British and all the other foreigners with extra-territorial rights on Chinese soil. Now it seems it is the Japanese who would thrust us out.

When they come to Shanghai they will have no legal or peaceful means to do so. A decisive challenge by power-politics must ensue—unless the Japanese warhorse has already been lured back on its haunches at Tientsin.

and made to do gymnastic exercises in a heated drill hall. No regard was paid to age or sex. Many prisoners have committed suicide after being released. A note left by one of them gives a possible reason. It alleges that many of them had been inoculated while in custody, and on going to a doctor afterwards found that they had been infected with tuberculosis and leprosy bacilli.

MYSTERIOUS

A strange story has been circulating of a mysterious Scarlet Pimpinel, who had been spitting away suspects under the very eyes of the Gestapo.

For weeks the police had been on the point of making an arrest, only to find that their victims had left the country. A chance interview with a young Englishman after his release from a prison where prisoners are kept in pitch dark vaults in which gold was formerly stored enabled the truth to be told.

The young man, an innocent pawn in the game, had been employed by a Captain Morton to teach English in Prague. He soon discovered that this was only a cloak to conceal more exciting activities.

The captain, who had served under Lawrence in Arabia and had been through the Turkish campaign, spoke nearly every European language like a native.

In the two months following the annexation he managed to get nearly 200 suspect families across the frontier into safety, in many cases saving their jewels as well.

JEWELS FELL

His efforts would still be continuing to-day but for an unforeseen accident. Nearing the frontier with a party of refugees, a child sitting by him knocked his arm and the powerful car drove into a tree.

Gold and jewels fell from their hiding places and he was forced to run for it, though considerably injured. Picking himself up as best he could he calmly boarded a train and left the country before the hue and cry caught up with him.

His flat was raided and nearly £30,000 in notes was found, while the papers of many he wished to help were confiscated.

Every effort is being made to stamp out nationalism.

Smetana's "Libusa," which contains spirited references to freedom, was held up indefinitely by the singing of national songs, and is now forbidden at the opera house.

One of Laurel and Hardy's early successes, "Pack Up Your Troubles," where the German Army is made a laughing-stock by the comedians, played to packed houses before a military policeman saw it. It was then immediately withdrawn.

Attendance at league football matches has now been forbidden in consequence of riots at the Prague-Herlin match.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BREAKS OUT ON MONGOL BORDER

(Continued from Page 7.)

and Manchukuo forces on Sunday afternoon.

Early this morning, the Japanese forces which advanced their positions on the right bank of the Khalha River opened fierce artillery bombardment of the Outer Mongol positions on the opposite side of the river.

The Japanese Yamagata detachment repulsed a mechanised unit of the Outer Mongol forces which penetrated the Khalha River bank from Nomonhan. Ten Outer Mongol tanks were captured by the same Japanese raiding unit.

In an outflanking movement, a Japanese flying column advanced to Changchun, about 15 miles west of Changchunmiao, at 9 p.m. on Sunday and repulsed the Outer Mongol forces from the vicinity. About 20 Outer Mongol tanks were disabled in the engagement.

Units of the Japanese air force appeared over the Outer Mongol artillery positions on the Khalha River, about 25 miles from Changchunmiao, at noon to-day and relentlessly bombed them.

The Outer Mongol artillery were silenced later in the morning. About 100 trucks on the bank of the Khalha River were also strafed and damaged, field dispatches further claim.

About 11 a.m. to-day 12 Soviet planes appeared over the Japanese positions on Mergene Height facing Nomonhan, while another 20 Soviet planes came to bomb the same Japanese positions at 11.40 a.m. Subjected to intense anti-aircraft fire, the Soviet planes on both occasions fled—Domei.

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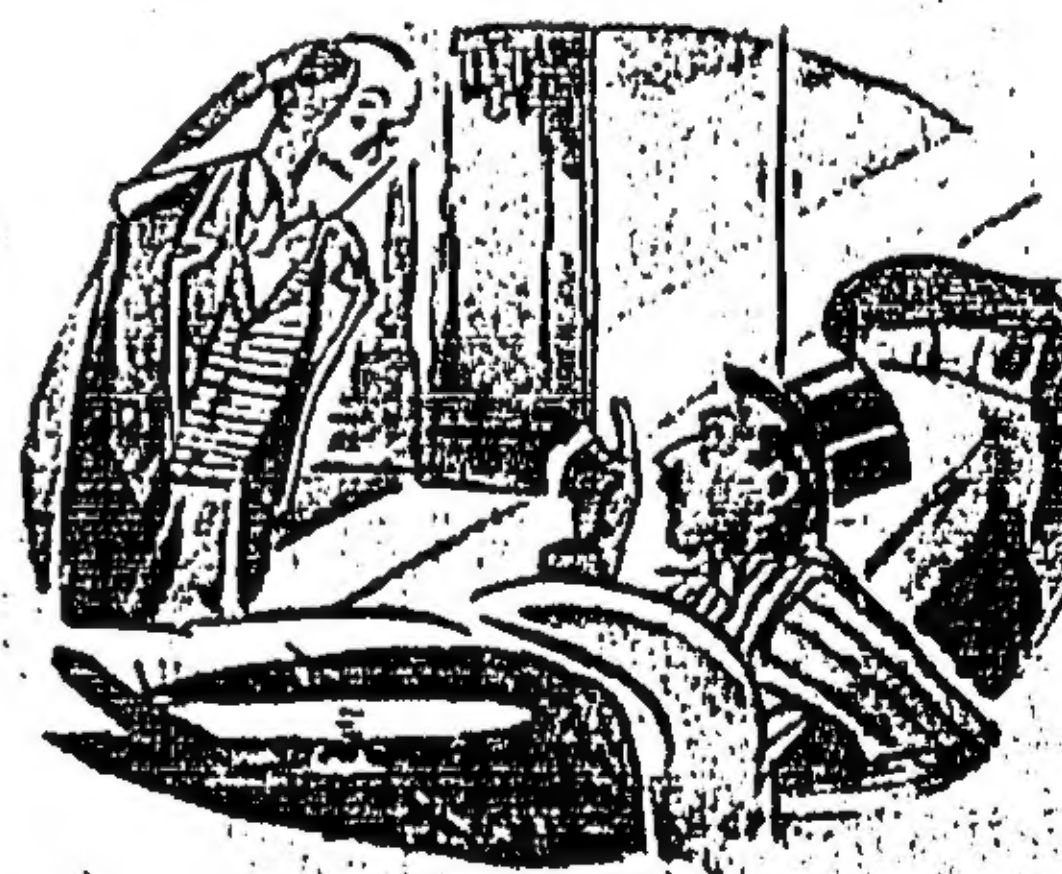
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"How did I get on this ship?"

"This isn't a ship, Sir. This is the Hotel Magnificent."

"H'm. I see. Can't you do anything to stop it rolling?"

"Rolling, Sir? Oh—yes, of course. I'll speak to the manager, Sir. We'll have it stopped at once."

"Don't go away. Do you happen to know precisely what I'm doing in the Hotel Magnificent? My memory isn't too good. Must have had a nasty jar?"

"You had several jars, Sir, if I may say so. You arrived with three other gentlemen. I succeeded in undressing you, Sir—but you insisted on retaining your silk hat. I understood it was a very valuable one, Sir. Belonged to your great-grandfather."

"H'm. Yes. I see. Er—have you got anything—or—that is to say—"

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July 4, 1939

Independence Day

ONE hundred and sixty-three years ago to-day fifty-five signatures were set to the Declaration of Independence by which the "Representatives of United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions," did "in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That These United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that They are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved . . ."

To win independence from the tyranny of King George III cost the lives of some 7,000 American colonists. Almost 150 years later, the United States expended treasure incalculable and the lives of 30,000 of its young men, in aiding England's defence against a continental aggressor.

Many ties, besides that of the common sacrifice of the flower of their manhood in the struggle against the mailed fist a quarter of a century ago, are serving today to bind the two English-speaking nations close to one another, and the reception afforded Their Majesties the King and Queen on their recent tour of Canada and the United States was a gratifying indication, of that accord and well-being now in existence between the two great Democracies.

To-day, on the 163rd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we find a unity of conviction between the two peoples that complete understanding, harmony and unity of action by the English-speaking nations is the only thing that can bring order out of the chaos into which the world might plunge, and would assure peace

Poland would FIGHT for freedom

THE Poles are ready to fight if their liberty is menaced, or their territory is invaded by the Germans. They will defend the freedom and independence which they have now recovered for twenty-one years, after enduring nearly one hundred and fifty years of oppression, divided up between the three Empires of the Romanovs, the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns.

Too much blood was shed to regain Polish independence in a long tale of risings and revolutions throughout a century and a half of slavery for the Polish people to give up their precious freedom without fighting to the last in its defence.

This is an axiom of Eastern European politics. And that determination, moreover, is not confined to nationalists or militarists.

Polish Labour organised in the "P.P.S."—the Polish Socialist Party—was first in the present crisis to tell the world that they would strike back should their Republic be menaced.

The Polish working people have a long revolutionary tradition. It was the P.P.S. which in the darkest days of Tsarist rule, when growing bourgeois prosperity in Russian Poland was gradually killing the spirit of insurrection, added "National Independence" to their banner.

The older generation of Polish Labour fought regular battles with the Cossacks on the barricades in 1905-1906.

The working classes in town and country looked to join the Pilsudski Legion in the Great War. Their sons burn to carry on these traditions.

The Polish worker—and the peasant in the same degree—feels responsible for the independence of their country for which so much of their blood was shed.

When the Peasant and Socialist parties, in opposition for the last twelve years, asked for participation in the Government and for a democratic electoral law they declared, "Poland's national defence cannot be effective and strong without an active co-operation of the majority of the people."

This claim was put forward again in the recent crisis. It cannot be neglected by the regime of the successor of Pilsudski.

In 1920 when the Soviet armies thundered up to the gates of Warsaw, Peasant leader Witos and Socialist Daszynski formed a national cabinet—and won the war.

The present crisis of 1939 is in many respects as dangerous and President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly-Rydz, who inherited Pilsudski's power and authority, are expected to form a Cabinet of national concentration in face of the crisis.

Immediately after the Nazis seized Memel and Hitler had made his triumphal entry into the city Herr von Ribbentrop suggested to M. Lipski, Polish Ambassador in Berlin, that the two countries ought to start "negotiations on Danzig."

It was then proposed that a

even though the rest of the world were ablaze. This is incontrovertible.

The last three or four years have been marked as a period of unprecedented cordiality between the two nations—a cordiality which will be emphasised in Hongkong to-day when Americans and their British guests gather at the American Club to honour the first President of the United States.

The maintenance of that cordiality is a bulwark against the forces of disorder which, to-day, constitute a far greater menace to liberty than any of the tyrannies charged against "the Present King of Great Britain" on July 4, 1776.

by
JERZY SZAPIRO

German corridor should be cut through the "Polish Corridor."
The Polish people supported their emphatic negative to this suggestion by partial mobilisation.
No chances were taken. The Polish Government realised that one never knows where "conversations" with Hitler end.

This mobilisation was a perfect success. Poland is militarily one of the strongest countries in Europe. So far as the training of her troops and of the reserve goes, she still claims a slight superiority over Germany, where conscription was introduced only five years ago by the present regime.

The Polish standing army is about 400,000 strong, including the corps of Frontier Guards and various other semi-military bodies. To-day, after the partial mobilisation, Poland has over half a million men standing to arms. Should war break out, she can mobilise up to 6,000,000 men, and place round about 150 divisions in the field.

The Polish Air Force consists of 1,500 first line planes and the reserves. The capitals of all Central European countries are within two hours' flight from Polish aerodromes in a fast modern bomber. Her countrymen are daring and pugnacious aviators.

Poland has her own aeroplane manufacturing industry, which will now be extended and developed from the proceeds of the new "Air Force Loan." Oilfields in the south-east form an adequate source of petrol, and we possess our own oil refining industry.

The question is often asked whether Poland would go to war to hold the "Corridor" and prevent the Nazis seizing Danzig.

I believe she would, because the Vistula, greatest of Polish rivers, flows into the sea through an estuary which is on Danzig territory.

The Vistula is Poland's life line; and the province of Pomorze—the corridor leading to the Baltic—is Polish in population and tradition as Cracow or Warsaw.

Modern Poland, with her 150,000 square miles of territory, thickly populated by 35,000,000 people, must be inseparable from her 98 miles of sea coast. Her place on the shores of the Baltic is Poland's most cherished possession.

Poland has two ports, Gdynia and Danzig. Both are on the Baltic shore of the Corridor, and between them they carry three-



Marshal Smigly-Rydz,
Polish Army C-in-C.

quarters of her entire foreign trade.
Before the War Danzig was one of several German ports on the Baltic.

Its yearly turnover amounted to 2,000,000 tons. Now the annual volume of trade equals 6,000,000 tons thanks to Danzig's connection with Polish industry.

Gdynia, a fishing village fifteen years ago, is now a thriving modern city of 100,000. It has grown to be, perhaps, the largest Baltic port. Last year 8,000,000 tons of goods were shipped across its quays.

Everything depends on this strip of Baltic seaboard. Once this free access to the sea was denied Poland; she would sink to the condition of an economic and political dependency of the Third Reich.

There is politically hardly a more dangerous spot in the world than the big plain on Europe's crossroads which the Western Slavonic tribes, now the Polish nation, chose for settlement long centuries ago.

The German octopus and the Russian giant are Poland's neighbours on frontiers of over 2,500 miles.
Poland is a barrier between the two great empires, now under Nazism and Communism, more bitter enemies than ever.

In order to resist their pressure Poland's diplomacy must be extremely elastic. Her main task is manoeuvring between the two without committing herself to the support of either or to any policy of encirclement.

For friendship and for aid Poland must look elsewhere, far beyond her frontiers. France is her old ally, and now the Poles seek Great Britain's support against aggression.

The news of the promised British assistance, of course, delighted Warsaw. But even without that indication of strong support the Poles would fight if their territorial integrity or national honour were menaced.

We will not yield our freedom while we remain alive to fight. We will not contemplate once again the slavery of alien rule which we endured for so many long and cruel years.

We are united and free. So we shall remain.

Tientsin Now: What Next?

By
D. BARKER

THE Japanese blockade the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, nominally to force the British to hand over four Chinese alleged to have murdered a certain Cheng Shikang, but it may be, to begin to thrust the British themselves from China altogether.

If that be so, Tientsin tactics will not do for long. For if the British are to go at all, they must go from Shanghai, greatest city of China, among the first half-dozen ports of the world. Shanghai is a sea-gate for about 2,000,000,000 of trade a year, half that of all China. Call it Paris of the East if you are feeling romantic, but Liverpool of the East is nearer the facts.

It is one thing to blockade the British conveniently grouped in a Concession in Tientsin, quite another to oppose them in Shanghai where they co-operate, in an International Settlement, not only with Americans and Chinese, but with the Japanese themselves. For in a Concession the Chinese Government leases the land to the British Government to be released in lots to its nationals; in a Settlement an area is set aside for the residence of foreigners, each of whom leases his land directly from the Chinese owners. In addition, the Settlement is granted self-government within its boundaries.

Nearly a century ago after the opium wars—the century of the incident that led to them occurred last month Britain gained trading rights in several Chinese ports, including Shanghai, then only a mournful stretch of mud. They obtained permission to buy land at Soochow Creek to establish trading houses, and soon the French and Americans held similar areas.

As the prosperity and population of the settlements grew the British and Americans combined to form the International Settlement. The French, except for a brief time, held aloof. Other nations joined in later.

Gradually most of the trade of North China began to pour through Shanghai. The muddy river front became the famous Bund along which great trading houses built their offices, with windows overlooking the bustling river traffic of junk and steamer, sampan and ferryboat. Buses, trams, cars and bicycles crowded the sidewalks through the streets. In time semi-detached houses, villas, and the British-owned Broadway Mansions gave the place a sky-line. A thousand tongues babbled in the streets, called White Russians, filled the cabarets, factories and warehouses towered over streets where the population density grew to 200 to the acre (compare London's East End, 150 to the acre).

Not one, but three Shanghaies grew up—the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese city.

The International Settlement, with broad Nanking Road leading to the residential quarters, now covers 5583 acres, has a six-mile water-front, and a population of more than 1,000,000 of whom about 95 per cent. are Chinese. Of the foreigners the Japanese lead in numbers, with about three times as many as the British, who come second. Of the 2250,000, 000 we have invested in China, about 1180,000,000 is in Shanghai.

Further south, with a narrow corridor to the water, lies the French Concession, four square miles into which are crowded 500,000 Chinese and 23,000 foreigners, of whom the smallest group, at the last census, was the Albanians, whose national sentiment has now been rectified by European politics.

South again is the walled nucleus of the Chinese city from which have grown the industrial suburbs of Chapel Nantou and Pootung across the river, and in parts of which the population density is 500 to the acre. Factories and slums jostle each other where more than 1,500,000 Chinese live, most of them in squalor.

None of this development, good or bad, would have been possible without the International Settlement and the rights it holds through an agreement with the Chinese, called the Land Regulations. This agreement gives the Settlement its self-government, often criticised, often the cause of riots, yet on the whole workable. As successive waves of Chinese refugees have proved for nearly a century, it has made Shanghai a safe place in China, even though the Settlement police are equipped with machine-guns, wear bullet-proof vests, and have the reputation of being the toughest in the world.

The Settlement is governed by the Shanghai Municipal Council, originally composed of nine foreign members, to which five Chinese members have recently been added. The Council is elected annually, the Chinese by their fellow-countrymen, the foreigners by foreign residents own.

PLEASE Turn To Page 3.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I wish you'd find your glasses, Rufus—that's twice to-day you've mistaken me for the maid!"

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Munitions Deal

London, July 3. The Daily Herald and Daily Express publish reports to-day from their Singapore correspondents that large shipments of German shells, cartridges, explosives and revolvers for China recently arrived by the steamer Bertram Rickmers, Hans Rasmussen, Island Leverkusen, all from Hamburg and were transhipped to a Chinese steamer which sailed for Hongkong.

The Daily Herald quotes a report that China and Germany recently signed a 25,000,000 mark agreement under which China supplies wolfram and bauxite and Germany supplies aeroplanes and munitions—*Reuter*.

Thotis Inquiry

STORY OF DISASTER IS TOLD

London, July 3. At the opening of the public inquiry into the loss of the Thetis, the Attorney General, Sir Donald Somervell, representing the Admiralty, said he proposed to call evidence in the following order:

Evidence of the survivors, who number four, regarding what happened at the time of the disaster, the general procedure in regard to the trials of vessels built under contract, previous trials and the history of the Thetis; the Davis Safety Apparatus and actual drill and instruction in connection with the Thetis, witnesses from the tug which accompanied the Thetis, the steps taken when the submarine failed to come to the surface and vessels and aeroplanes were sent to search and assist, the actions of the rescue vessels when the submarine was located, evidence from the Admiralty regarding the policy of effecting the safety of those serving in submarines.

The Attorney General observed that he need not entertain any anxiety, careful and repeated consideration has been given to the matter of the best method of saving life from a submarine where possible, and the result of that policy was embodied in the structure of the Thetis with two escape chambers to be used with the Davis Apparatus.

Sir Donald revealed that the Thetis was engaged in an acceptance trial prior to being taken over at the time of the disaster, and there was evidence which may or may not have importance that on the morning of June 1 there was some discussion as to her trial—*Reuter*.

Story Of Disaster

London, July 3. Sir Donald Somervell said the Thetis gave the signal she was proposing to dive.

The tanks were slowly flooded and the submarine was found light forward.

When the submarine was on trial she was without her complement of torpedoes and in order to trim the vessel it was unusual to flood the torpedo tubes.

Lieutenant Woods decided to see if the No. five and No. six tubes were flooded. He opened the test cock of No. five torpedo tube and there was no sign of water through the test cock but as the door opened the water poured into the compartment.

Woods was so certain of the safety cap on the tube that when the water poured in he thought there was some mistake.

Sir Donald Somervell observed from the rate the water entered that there was no indication that the cap was in fact open.

The men escaped from the compartment with difficulty and though they endeavoured to close the bulkhead, water entered the next compartment and as a result of the flooding the ship hit bottom.

The indicator bulbs and smoke candles were raised.

It was found impossible to blow any of the main tanks and the only way to get the bow off the bottom appeared to be to get rid of the water in the two flooded forward compartments.

This could only be done if the rear door communicating with the sea could be closed.

At the risk of their lives Lieutenants Woods and Chapman made attempts to shut the door. They had to proceed via the forward Davis escape chamber, and this was a very complicated arrangement involving the greatest risks owing to the forward flooding.

After several abortive attempts the scheme was abandoned as the men were unable to withstand the pressure and they then felt that nothing could be done without outside assistance.

It was arranged that a man or men should escape by the Davis apparatus with a plan which could be communicated to those on the surface if the vessel was found. It was then 10 p.m. and it was clear to those in the submarine they had not been located—*Reuter*.

V. D. M. A. GATHERING

On Sunday, August 20, there will be an all day conference of the V. D. M. A. at Stanley, commencing at 10.45 a.m. and closing at 6.30 p.m. The speakers will probably include Rev. H. A. Wittenbech and Miss Rebecca Chen, as well as Dr. K. L. Reichelt.

TIENTSIN RESTRICTIONS FURTHER TIGHTENED

Japanese Detain British Engineer

The Japanese have tightened up restrictions against the British Concession in Tientsin and very little milk fit for consumption and virtually no coal are entering the British Concession.

It is understood that two Japanese armed motor-boats are closely examining all coal barges leaving the former Russian Concession, not letting them pass without definite proof and a guarantee that the coal will not be taken to the British Concession.

The Japanese army spokesman announced that the gendarmes have detained Mr. E. T. Griffiths, British engineer of the Butterfield & Swire steamer Yochow for allegedly insulting the Japanese Army.

Anglo-Japanese negotiations on Tientsin are expected to open in Tokyo to-morrow.

Tientsin, July 3. The Japanese appear to have tightened up restrictions against the British Concession and very little milk fit for consumption and virtually no coal are entering the British Concession.

The dairymen, attempting to bring in 200 bottles of milk, told *Reuter* that, after queuing up for about five hours, he was ordered to bring large cans, unseal the bottles and pour the milk into the cans. The bottles were then examined, after which he was ordered to refill the bottles from the cans.

When the process was finished the milk turned sour in the terrific heat. It is understood that from to-day two Japanese armed motor-boats are closely examining all coal barges leaving the former Russian Concession, not letting them pass without definite proof and a guarantee that the coal will not be taken to the British Concession—*Reuter*.

Many Have No Milk

The Japanese sentries' inspection of the milk bound for the British Concession to-day resulted in the spoiling of so much that a widespread check failed to reveal any regular customers who had received their daily supply.

Eventually British Military officials sent a truck to the dairy for the military's usual supply—*United Press*.

Briton Detained

Tientsin, July 3. The Japanese Army spokesman announced to-day that the gendarmes have detained Mr. E. T. Griffiths, British engineer of the Butterfield & Swire steamer Yochow since his arrest yesterday at 10 p.m. on Woodrow Wilson Street in the First Special Area for allegedly insulting the Japanese Army. The Japanese spokesman said that Mr. Griffiths had been drinking when he was arrested.

The Japanese have promised to investigate the allegation of Mr. John Anderson of the Peking and Tientsin Times that he was stripped and slapped across the face. The spokesman intimated that he did not believe Mr. Anderson's story. He said that he did not expect the Tokyo negotiations will settle the Anglo-Japanese issues involved in the Tientsin crisis—*United Press*.

E. T. Griffiths Held

Tientsin, July 3. The British Consulate said that the detained engineer is named Edward T. Griffiths and not "Edwards" as announced by the Japanese—*United Press*.

Peiping Attitude

Peiping, July 3. Urging a prompt reply to its four-point demand to the British Concession, the Provisional Government yesterday afternoon issued a statement regarding Tientsin saying that Britain and France have failed to realise the new situation in East Asia.

If the Concession authorities fail to comply with the four demands the statement warns, the Chinese authorities would be compelled to take necessary measures for a fundamental settlement.

The Provisional Government requests the Powers to recognise its administrative rights in North China—*Domel*.

Army Representatives

Tientsin, July 3. Lt.-Col. Kimbilde Ohta and Gendarme Major Seichi Ohta have been appointed delegates of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin to the Anglo-Japanese conversations. The two officials are flying from here to Tokyo to-morrow morning—*Domel*.

Agenda Not Ready Yet

Tokyo, July 3. The date for opening the Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo on the Tientsin Concession issue has not been fixed yet, according to the spokesman of the Foreign Office. The spokesman also said the agenda had not been prepared.

The spokesman expected that the matter of publicity on the coming talks would be decided upon between the representatives of the two parties—*Domel*.

Japanese Explanation

Tokyo, July 3. Commenting on the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo, the spokesman of the War Office in a statement this evening

declared that although the Tokyo parley is designed in principle to settle the local issue in Tientsin, modification of the British attitude toward the current Sino-Japanese situation would inevitably be the prerequisite for a satisfactory settlement of the issue at stake.

The statement points out that the Japanese authorities would demand adjustment of the attitude of the British authorities concerning the affairs of urgent necessity to the Japanese military "on the spot" in maintaining peace and order and their security.

Pointing out that the Japanese military authorities in Tokyo are firmly and positively supporting the steps taken by the Japanese military "on the spot" in enforcing the vigorous measures on the British Concession in accordance with the urgent necessity for self-defence, the statement regrets that British agencies have been propagating allegations that the Japanese were attempting to expel the whole of British interests in China, or that the Japanese measures are also directed against the interests of other third Powers—*Domel*.

DANZIG PUTSCH IS POSTPONED

London, July 3.

The British Press changed its tactics on Monday morning. After being screwed up to tension point over an alleged Nazi putsch on Sunday, the newspapers now declare the danger to be temporarily over "because Germany changed her mind at the last moment."

Some newspapers accuse Germany of starting the rumours to shatter Polish nerves but the Daily Express says the British Secret Service could be trusted to prevent a surprise putsch—*Trans-Ocean*.

Ambassadors Reports

London, July 3. Sir Howard Kennard, British ambassador to Warsaw, and Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, saw Mr. Chamberlain, Premier, at 10 Downing Street to-day.

Sir Howard reported on the general situation in Poland.

Mr. Chamberlain was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace this morning—*Reuter Bulletin*.

Crisis Believed Postponed

Paris, July 3. Following the passing of a quiet week-end, which at one time was thought might be fruitful, the Press forecasts that Germany will make no immediate putsch in Danzig, several writers emphasising the psychological effect of the firm stand taken by Britain and France.

M. Leon Blum, writing in *Le Populaire*, reminds readers that this sort of thing might be expected until the date fixed by Hitler for the final test which may be at the end of the summer. "We must not let our nerves be worn out," he adds—*Reuter Special*.

Donal From Rome

Rome, July 3. A denial has been issued by competent quarters that there was any truth in the report that a meeting took place recently between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini on the German-Italian frontier—*Trans-Ocean*.

QUARTERLY RETURNS

Defence Expenditure Doubled

London, July 2. Quarterly revenue returns show that defence expenditure at £123,680,000 was nearly twice as much as at the same period last year. The total ordinary revenue for the quarter amounted to £144,050,777 compared with £131,888,036 a year ago. The total expenditure, less self-balancing items, was £231,137,248 compared with £234,048,981 in the first quarter of the last financial year—*British Wireless*.

To-Day's Silver Wedding



Married twenty-five years ago in St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grimmit are to-day celebrating their silver wedding, and have been the recipients of shoals of congratulations. The above picture was specially taken for the "Telegraph" by "Joseph" to celebrate the event.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BREAKS OUT ON MONGOL BORDER

THE Manchukuo-Outer Mongol frontier is again torn by hostilities as Japanese and Manchukuo forces started vigorous counter-attacks on Thursday night against the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces along an extended front on the right bank of the Khalha River.

Frontier dispatches indicate that about 1,000 Soviet and Outer Mongol troops, supported by artillery pieces and about 20 tanks, crossed the border about 10 miles south-east of Nomonhan on Thursday night and began to attack the Japanese and Manchukuo positions.

Immediately responding to the Outer Mongol action, Japanese and Manchukuo artillery and machine-gun units went into action and fierce fighting ensued.

Following several hours of heavy fighting, the dispatches claim, the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces were repulsed.

Spirited engagements took place at other points of the frontier and there are indications that the hostilities will spread along an extended front.

Heavy reinforcements are arriving at the Outer Mongol frontier and the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces at present control more than 100 miles of the border—estimated at over 3,000.

The *Asahi Shimbun* reports that a mixed cavalry, infantry and mechanised force including about 1,000 men invaded Manchukuo territory on Wednesday morning and advanced to within two kilometres of the Japanese and Manchukuo positions.

Tanks Freely Used

The Japanese and Manchukuo forces counter-attacked and drove back the invaders.

Between June 19 and 20, the Japanese and Manchukuo forces, which engaged the Outer Mongol forces in minor clashes near Lake Huir, captured an armoured car, a light machine-gun, a truck equipped with an artillery-piece and a heavy machine-gun and ammunition, and a wireless set.

About 1,000 Outer Mongol troops headed by 30 tanks crossed the border on June 20 to engage the Japanese and Manchukuo forces.

On June 21, 300 Outer Mongols, led by 20 tanks, resumed the offensive against the Japanese and Manchukuo forces, while on June 23 about 30 tanks and 150 troops penetrated Manchukuo territory, near Changchunling.

On June 24, 30 tanks and 100 troops entered the same region, while on the afternoon of the same day about 50 tanks, under cover of field-guns, invaded Manchukuo. During the severe fighting that ensued, the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces reportedly fired about 2,000 shells.

Six tanks and armoured cars and a large number of bodies were left by the invaders.

The Japanese forces, in co-operation with Manchukuo forces, opened an offensive yesterday against the Outer Mongol forces near Khaba River, on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongol border, the Kwantung Army Headquarters announced. The action is designed to clear up the southern sector of Holonbaal—*Domel*.

Manchukuo Attack

Undisclosed Place, July 3. At crack of dawn to-day, the Japanese and Manchukuo forces launched a general offensive on Nomonhan, which has lawlessly been occupied by the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces since sovereignty ago. Nomonhan is situated 110 miles southwest of Hailar.

The vanguards of the Japanese captured Iringbrat, five miles south of Fui Tairan.

Japanese aircraft bombed the Outer Mongol positions along the Khaba River.

The Outer Mongol forces respond-



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BRITISH PLAYERS HAD A POOR DAY AT WIMBLEDON



Women's Golf Results

Returning a score of 105-20=70, Miss M. Glendinning won the June qualifying round of the Captain's Cup Competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Section.

In the Silver Division of the L.G.U. Medal Competition played over the Old Course at Fanling recently, Mrs. W. J. E. Mackenzie with a card of 104-17=87, won. There were two entries for the Bronze Division.

Mrs. Mackenzie also won the Bogy Competition held at Happy Valley on June 27, when she was three down.

Captain's Cup Tie

W. W. C. Shewan 81-9=72 and J. B. Harrison 90-24=72 tied for the July Qualifying Round in the Captain's Cup Competition held over the Old Course during the week-end. They will play off. There were 24 entries.

AUSTIN BEATEN IN QUICK TIME BY YOUNG COOKE

Two Americans & Two Continentals In Semi-Final Of Men's Singles

Great Britain had a bad day at Wimbledon yesterday when many British players were eliminated from the championships, including H. W. Austin, last year's finalist, who was at one time the favourite for the men's title this year. Austin was beaten by Elwood Cooke, of America, one of the "seeded" players.

Cooke's win was a surprisingly easy one, the match lasting less than three quarters of an hour. Austin was only a shadow of his former self, and although he showed occasional flashes of brilliance, notably in his passing shots, he was timing his strokes poorly.

Another surprisingly easy win was that of F. Poncec, of Yugoslavia, who beat Eugene Smith, of America, by 6-0, 6-2, 6-2. The young Californian school-teacher had won several fine matches in the tournament, including one over Roderich Menzel, but he played poorly yesterday.

Henner Henkel, of Germany, also had an easy passage into the semi-finals, beating F. Kukuljevic, of Yugoslavia in straight sets.

INDIAN OUT

The favourite to win the title, Bobby Riggs, of the United States, was not troubled unduly by the Indian Davis Cupper, Chaus Mohamed, and won in straight sets with the loss of two games in each set.

This match was as disappointing as the others in the quarter-finals. Although Riggs did not show any exceptional form at all, he was vastly

superior to the Indian who was unable to stand up to the hard play of the American, and consequently the Indian appeared less assured and vigorous than on the preceding days. In the semi-finals, Poncec will meet Riggs and Henkel will play Cooke.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

All the eight "seeded" players in the women's singles got through to the quarter-finals.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey - Fabyan (U.S.A.) eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Round-Little (Britain) by the odd set. Mrs. Little was over-driving and netting frequently and generally showed poor form in the first set when she could only win one game. She rallied in the second set, but after winning it she was very tired and put up little resistance in the third.

Another British girl, Miss Peggy Scriven, was defeated by Miss Jadwina Jedrzejowska, of Poland, in straight sets. The Polish champion won by means of powerful drives.

Madame Mathieu (France) eliminated Miss Valerie Scott (Britain) after a good fight, and Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) saved the day for Britain by beating Madame Henrotin of France by 7-5, 6-2, while Miss Mary Hardwick, the other English "seeded" player, overcame a countrywoman, Mrs. Macpherson Grant, by 6-4, 6-6.

This is the draw of the last eight in the women's singles:

Miss Helen Jacobs v. Miss Kay Stammers.

Madame Mathieu v. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey-Fabyan.

Miss Mary Hardwick v. Mrs. Spelling.

Miss Jedrzejowska v. Miss Alice Marble.

MIXED DOUBLES

In the Mixed Doubles, Tinkler and Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) beat Brown and Miss Rosemary Thomas (Britain) 6-1, 6-1, and the German-American team of Henkel and Miss Gracy Wheeler were beaten by the Anglo-American combination of Donald McNeill and Miss Kay Stammers in straight sets.

Henkel, who at times showed exceptionally good form, was not sufficiently supported by his partner, whilst their opponents showed very smooth team-work.



Results Of Yesterday's Matches

The following were the results of matches played at Wimbledon yesterday, as cabled by Reuter, United Press and Trans-Ocean.

MEN'S SINGLES (QUARTER-FINALS)

Henner Henkel (Germany) beat F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

F. Poncec (Yugoslavia) beat Eugene Smith (U.S.A.) 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

Bobby Riggs (U.S.A.) beat Chaus Mohamed (India) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Elwood Cooke (U.S.A.) beat H. W. Austin (Britain) 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FOURTH ROUND)

Miss Mary Hardwick (Britain) beat Mrs. Macpherson Grant (Britain) 6-4, 6-6.

Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.) beat Madame Hall (France) 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Spelling (Denmark) beat Miss Jean Saunders 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey - Fabyan (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Dorothy Round-Little (Britain) 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Miss Peggy Scriven (Britain) beat Miss Valerie Scott (Britain) 6-3, 6-4.

Madame Mathieu (France) beat Miss Valerie Scott (Britain) 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) beat Mme. Henrotin (France) 7-5, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Tinkler and Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) beat Brown and Miss Rosemary Thomas (Britain) 6-1, 6-1.

Don McNeill (U.S.A.) and Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) beat Henkel (Germany) and Miss Gracy Wheeler (U.S.A.) 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) and Miss A. M. York (Britain) beat Miss Couquerque and Miss Pannetter (France) 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Burt and Miss Cardinall (Britain) beat Mrs. McKelvie and Miss Wemyss (Britain) 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Mary Hardwick and Miss Scriven beat Mrs. Meulemeester and Mrs. Haward (Belgium) 7-5, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (THIRD ROUND)

C. E. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde (Britain) beat Edwards and Morton (Britain) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

G. P. Hughes and Billington (Britain) beat Gabory and Sigetli (Hungary) 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Hughan and Van Swol (Holland) beat de Bormat and Geelhand (Belgium) 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP TO COMMENCE SOON: 1st ROUND DRAWN

Rink Quarter-Finals To Be Played On Sunday, July 9

Now that such good progress has been made in the Open Pairs and Open Rinks Championships, the Competition Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association met yesterday afternoon and made the draw in the first round of the Open Singles as well.

The Singles Tournament will commence on Monday, July 17, when 28 matches will be played off. A fairly full programme has also been arranged for each subsequent day of that week.

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Open Rinks Championship was also drawn yesterday.

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Open Rink Championship, and the first round of the Open Singles Championships, were drawn yesterday.

The following rink games will be played on Sunday, July 9:

E. W. Simmonds, J. Deacon, S. Eccleshall and A. Grimmit v. J. W. Leonard, K. M. Omar, A. E. Coats and B. W. Bradbury (Hongkong F.C.).

A. Callinan, M. Ferguson, R. Morrison and J. C. Brown v. W. Excell, A. Eastman, V. Petherick and T. Ferguson v. C. F. Remedios, A. P. Guterres, J. J. Basto and B. Basto (Kowloon C.C.).

F. Machado, C. M. Silva, J. F. V. Ribeiro and F. X. Silva v. R. Main, H. O. Gilles, D. Munroe and J. C. Chalmers (Kowloon F.C.).

J. M. Forrest, J. Hendridge, G. Perkins and J. Orem v. R. Ellis, F. E. Channing, W. Mair and J. Fender, (Civil Service).

Single Championship MONDAY, JULY 17 At Reuter.

C. Downman v. Y. Abbas; F. P. Anglov v. A. R. Minu; R. S. Meadows v. M. R. Abbas.

At Kowloon C.C. V. C. Dixon v. U. M. Omar; P. J. Hamilton v. A. R. Dalish.

At Kowloon B.G.O. J. C. Remedios v. F. X. M. Silva; A. M. Omar v. J. F. V. Ribeiro; A. Brooksbank v. J. M. Jack; J. Orem v. A. Grimmit.

At Kowloon F.C. S. Randle v. A. J. Cochlo; A. Bower v. R. P. Phillips; C. Moss v. E. G. Post.

At Kowloon Docks R. Duncan v. L. J. Silva; A. M. Holland v. R. A. A. Adams.

At Police R.C. W. Gill v. M. Y. Adal; W. Mulcahy v. D. M. Khan.

At Civil Service A. A. Rzaek v. W. Mair; F. Xavier v. E. S. Franks; E. C. Fincher v. C. Gowan.

At Craigengower C.C. J. C. Aitken v. C. M. de Silva; A. S. Russell v. J. M. Forrest.

At Hongkong F.C. R. F. Luz v. J. McCutcheon; W. K. Way v. W. Walker; J. C. Gill v. E. da Souza.

At Talkoo R.C. K. S. Robertson v. W. J. Reid; H. F. Harper v. D. W. Waterson.

TUESDAY, JULY 18 At Kowloon F.C. F. Cullen v. T. E. Robson; A. K. Minu v. N. A. E. Mackay; H. Basto v. J. S. Landolt.

At Kowloon C.C. A. J. Hall v. W. V. Field; A. E.

Curry v. J. Pau. At Craigengower C.C. E. Kirman v. J. C. Howell.

At Talkoo R.C. W. J. Burling v. A. E. Coats; A. Gillett v. T. Gooding.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19 At Kowloon Docks C. F. Remedios v. W. R. Hillyer; J. C. Logan v. H. Overy; V. Chittenden v. C. W. Lam.

At Hongkong F.C. K. M. Omar v. S. Hodge; W. Ward v. T. W. Carr.

At Indian R.C. G. Perkins v. C. H. Hobbs; D. Fitches v. C. M. S. Alves; B. W. Bradbury v. M. F. Alarcon.

At Police R.C. H. E. Strange v. C. C. Pereira; S. Eccleshall v. J. R. Soares.

At Craigengower C.C. J. A. R. Selby v. M. Rakusen; A. S. Dull v. R. Edwards.

THURSDAY, JULY 20 At Kowloon F.C. M. J. Medina v. H. White; H. Nish v. J. C. Brown; L. R. Whant v. J. H. Gelling.

At Kowloon Docks T. A. Madar v. C. C. Rossielet; S. M. White v. W. J. Howard.

At Craigengower C.C. B. Basto v. F. Goodwin.

FRIDAY, JULY 21 At Kowloon C.C. J. G. Meyer v. C. J. Silva; G. Moss v. A. Eastman.

At Kowloon F.C. J. S. Riddell v. H. Gittins; J. N. Wong v. J. A. Luz.

At Talkoo R.C. R. Bosa v. N. B. Fraser; J. E. Noronha v. F. E. Channing.

The following draw byes: E. Zimmern, Y. Tang, F. X. Soares, F. V. Ribeiro, V. Alencar and A. Calman.

MAUGHAN SHIELD According to a letter received by Mr. R. P. Phillips, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, from Mr. J. F. Lunay, who is Home on leave, the match for the Maughan Shield will be played at the West Wimbledon Club on July 20, and that for the Explan Cup at Wanstead on July 21.

J. H. Ho Beaten In All-England Plate

London, July 3. In the All-England Plate for those beaten in the first and second rounds at Wimbledon, Howell (Britain) beat J. H. Ho (China) by 6-1, 6-3, 6-4 in the second round after both had drawn a bye in the first.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL OBSERVE OUR USUAL SUMMER HOURS of BUSINESS

WEEKDAYS

8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(Closed 1 until 2 p.m.)

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A. J. Hall, the Kowloon R.C.C. skip and a former champion of Shanghai, directing operations in the match against the Club de Recreo "A" on Saturday. The Portuguese won the match by seven shots.—Staff Photographer.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF COMMENCES THREE PLAYERS RETURN 69

St. Andrews, July 3. The British Open Golf Championship commenced this morning over the Old and New Courses in overcast weather, but conditions were good at the start with a light breeze which presented no difficulties, although there was a possibility that the shower which preceded the start would be repeated.

The qualifying rounds will be played to-day and to-morrow and the first 130 players will qualify for the Championship proper, which commences on Wednesday.

James Bruen, the 19-year-old Irish boy and one of the favourites for the title, had a score of 69 over the Old Course.

John Bulla, of the United States, had a 72 over the New Course.—Reuter.

Latest Position St. Andrews, July 3. The present leaders on the old course are Lawson Little and Bruen, who, with seven birdies, are both 69, and Norman Sutton of Leigh 71.

New course leaders are Percy Allis 69, Bulla 72, and Field, of Dunstable, 72.

Other scores on the old course are Charles Whitcombe 73 and Compton 74. On the new course Locke of South Africa had 74.—Reuter.

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CHITRAL	10,000	22nd July	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
CORFU	14,000	29th July	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
*BURDWAN	4,000	12th Aug.	B'bay, Marseilles, Havre, L'don.
CANTON	10,000	19th August	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,000	26th Aug.	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
*SOMALI	7,000	9th Sept.	B'bay, Marseilles, Havre, L'don.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	16th Sept.	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
RANCHI	17,000	30th Sept.	B'bay, Marseilles & London.

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SHIRALA	6,000	26th Aug.	DO.
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NELLORE	7,000	7th July	Shanghai & Japan.
CANTON	15,500	20th July	Shanghai & Japan.
SIRDHANA	10,000	20th July	Shanghai & Japan.
CARTHAGE	14,500	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
*SOMALI	7,000	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

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*PRESIDENT COOLIDGE	14,500	20th at 10.00 a.m.	DO.
*PRESIDENT TAFT	14,500	26th at 8.00 a.m.	DO.
*PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	14,500	30th at 8.00 a.m.	DO.
*PRESIDENT PIERCE	14,500	5th at 12.01 a.m.	DO.
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*PRESIDENT MONROE	14,500	20th at 12.00 Noon	DO.

And fortnightly thereafter

MANILA

Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong about	Destination
*PRESIDENT PIERCE	14,500	7th at 2.00 a.m.	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila
*PRESIDENT GARFIELD	14,500	14th at 12.00 Noon	DO.
*PRESIDENT COOLIDGE	14,500	21st at 1.00 a.m.	DO.
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Thurs., July 13.
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Canadian Pacific

PUT A POSY IN YOUR HAIR

TO BE BEAUTIFUL this season, shown at right, wears a loose, soft collar that comes just below her chin. Her hair is brushed off her forehead and is uncurled save for the faint trace of a natural wave. A delicate white carnation adds a dashing and youthful note to her simple but do and stands out in smart contrast to her dark locks.



Ribbons Are Demure

pieces of real human hair dyed in brilliant colours. Flowers and ribbons are lending before you leave the salon. The hair should be brushed out and formed into individual curls just as

Jo Ann Sayre, at left, another Hollywood beauty, goes in for a more formal and trying hairdress. The high piled curls tumble forward to make a loose fringe of bangs on her forehead while the hair is swept severely upwards from the neckline in the back. This severity becomes quite feminine, however, when she adds a bright coloured velvet bow to the crown of her head and allows the ends to sway gracefully to her shoulders.

This is a trick that any girl might try for dress-up occasions, as hair might be long or short for this arrangement. Form your bow and fasten it securely with some of the wrapped wire that milliners use for artificial flowers. Form two little loops through which you can put hairpins or baby pins to hold the bow in place. Artificial or real flowers can be made into hair ornaments this same way.

If you choose an extreme hair-dress, such as the one Miss Sayre wears, have it set by the hair-dresser and be sure that it is completely dry before you leave the salon. The hair should be brushed out and formed into individual curls just as



Flower For Charm

your collar. A collar that is kept in place by lace or other material several hours, but be careful how you handle it. Don't brush, and set each curl if necessary with a damp comb.

Using Up Breadcrumbs

STALE bread is one of the essential ingredients in so many recipes — that there is no need for any housewife to waste a crumb.

Potted Mutton

Soak 3oz breadcrumbs in half cup stock or milk. Mince 1½lb cold mutton — and remove the skin from 1½lb pork sausages. Put a good-sized onion through the mincer and chop sufficient parsley to make two teaspoonsful.

Mix all these ingredients with the breadcrumbs, and bind well with two beaten eggs. Season with pepper, salt, and a little grated nutmeg. Have ready a well-buttered mould, put in the mixture, cover with a double piece of grease-proof paper, and bake in a moderate oven (Regulo mark 3) for an hour. Serve cold with salad.

One of the best puddings made from stale bread is:—

Golden Delight

Cut some slices of bread about half inch thick. Remove the crusts and cut into neat fingers. Put to soak in just enough milk to cover them.

Put 4oz Demerara sugar, 2oz margarine, and 4oz golden syrup into a frying pan. Cook till a golden brown, being careful not to have the heat too great or the mixture will burn.

Put the fingers of bread into the frying pan, and fry till they too, are a golden brown. Then pile up on a hot dish and serve with whipped cream.

Bread and Cheese Fritters

Cut some rather thin slices of stale bread and butter them. Spread one side of buttered bread with grated cheese. Cover with the other slice of buttered bread — and cut into neat fingers.



Span rayon in a border print in which two shades of blue are combined on a natural ground makes this summer smock. The sleeves are short and puffed. The smock suitable for home or beach wear.

Dip in a little batter, using two forks. Place carefully in a frying basket, and fry in deep fat to a golden brown. Drain — and serve at once.

Art In Serving Food

APPEARANCES are important, and a good cook realises this. If a dish looks good it will be enjoyed. It excites the diner to enjoy the meal. There are certain fashions in serving and fixed rules regarding dishes which help in this direction and which all women who do any cooking should know.

Melon is served sliced in a dish or each slice on a plate, either of china or glass, and sugar and powdered ginger are handed. In hot weather the sliced melon is often served in a bowl of crushed ice.

Grape fruits are halved and served in the peel in a glass or fruit dish. The core is cut out, the membranes and pips removed, and the fruit cut away from the edge. It may then be decorated and flavoured to taste. Or the edible part of the fruit may be served in a glass placed on a plate, and in either case it is eaten with a teaspoon.

Fruit cocktails are served in glasses which are made with long or short stems in all kinds of designs and colours. It is not necessary that the plate on which the glasses are placed should match the dinner service.

Soup and Fish

Soup may be served from a tureen into ordinary soup plates, or bouillon cups may be used.

Hot fish of the plain order is served from the sideboard on to the plates, but fillets are generally handed on a flat serving dish or fireproof dish.

Cold fish dishes are, as a rule, elaborately decorated and placed on a serving dish.

Entrees are served in the ordinary silver entrée dish, but for mixed grill a serving dish with a plated grill should be chosen and a similar dish without the grill is used for cutlets, fillets, and small joints and birds which are carved ready for service. More often than not some or all of the vegetables needed are placed on the same dish.

Roast meats, such as a small saddle of beef, or of mutton or lamb, or a fillet of beef, are served on such a dish, having been carved and the slices left in position. Or the meat may be sliced and arranged on the serving dish. Sometimes large earthenware dishes are used instead of silver, and those with high sides are excellent for joints and birds.

Vegetables not served on the same dish as the meat are handed in silver dishes or casseroles. Or again, the meat or bird may be served on one serving dish and a selection of prettily arranged vegetables on a similar dish.

When dishing fish, fowl, and fowl it is worth noting that foods are less often arranged in circles than in ways down the centre of the dish, or possibly in a crescent with the curve filled in with vegetables.

Sweets are served in entree dishes, glass bowls, or melba glasses, but for hot sweets oven glass dishes are used. Sometimes the melba glasses are served each on a plate or grouped on a serving dish with spoon and a water or other kind of little pastry placed by each glass. Or the pastries may be handed separately.

Savouries are served in entree dishes, or if souffles, in large or individual souffle dishes, as are sweet souffles and cold mousses.

General Rules

Here are some general rules for serving:—Be sure that the dishes and plates for hot service are really hot. Do not decorate hot foods elaborately. In any case over-decoration is not in good taste, and it is difficult to keep food hot whilst it is being elaborately trimmed. Cold foods may be a little more elaborate, but never use a mixture of bright colours, and never use garnishes which are not eatable.

Arrange everything neatly, and be sure that there are not spaces and unevenness on the dishes. Serve Irish and other stews in deep dishes, such as casseroles or even oven glass dishes. Never serve thick gravy with roast beef, mutton, or game. It is correct with joint or venal. Drain all boiled foods thoroughly. There should be no trace of water in the serving dish. Remember to remove skewers and or leg of mutton or lamb, or a fillet of beef, are served on such a dish, having been carved and the slices left in position. Or the meat may be sliced and arranged on the serving dish. Sometimes large earthenware dishes are used instead of silver, and those with high sides are excellent for joints and birds.

Lemon is served with fried fish, with joint or venal. Drain all boiled foods thoroughly. There should be no trace of water in the serving dish. Remember to remove skewers and or leg of mutton or lamb, or a fillet of beef, are served on such a dish, having been carved and the slices left in position. Or the meat may be sliced and arranged on the serving dish. Sometimes large earthenware dishes are used instead of silver, and those with high sides are excellent for joints and birds.

Juliet Sanford

Companionable Mothers

TIME and again it is said of this woman or that, "She's such a perfect mother," yet time and again that judgment is wrong.

A mother may be perfect in every conventional sense, may be sensible with her children, devoted without being sentimental, anxious without being hysterical, and maternal without being possessive.

Yet the just misses qualifying for the description of perfect because there is probably nothing of the father in her.

Parenthood to-day is a full-time job for a woman, and a matter of week-ends for a man. From the child's viewpoint the balance is wrong, and the deficiency of a fatherly relationship is bound to be felt, though probably not recognised.

It is their father who draws things for them in those few minutes before he leaves for the office, their father who brings back and explains intriguing mechanical toys, their father who enjoys a game of one-stump cricket as much as they do, their father who takes them sailing in the summer holidays, teaches them about engines, and brings always to them companionship without apparent authority.

While the tender, guiding qualities of motherhood are good, essential things, there should be an adequate balance.

No man in modern conditions can hope to make of fatherhood the job which he would like to make of it, nine parts of the time he is away, and for the tenth must content himself with doing all that he can in the limited time.

Circumstances decree that neither he nor his children derive the benefit from one another which they should.

The Perfect Parent

The perfect mother is something of a father as well. It is, as we all know, easy to say when Peter brings a broken boat for inspection, "Wait till your father comes home—and he'll mend it for you."

Nine mothers out of ten do not know one end of a cricket bat from another, are openly bored when prevailed upon to play games in the shrubbery, and quite obviously show their reluctance to share or help with those hundred and one little enthusiasms and problems which beset children.

Care of children is a mother's first and instinctive urge, while companionship with them is all too often left to the man of the house.

The best mother I know has rigorously trained herself to take a practical interest in the following things:—drawing, photography, woodwork, cricket, and ships, and the country-side, most of which are interests usually confined to men.

Yet it is being able to discuss such things to be told about them, to take a shared part in them, which should constitute at least half of the average child's life and development.

The result in this particular case is that the mother is able to take her children away for a holiday, and display all those friendly, personal, interesting qualities which would be missed were she to sit on the bench all day in a deck chair occasionally shouting, "Don't go out too far, darling."

Penelope Gordon.

BEAUTY TIPS

To do a neat job of applying nail polish, encircle the white moon with one stroke of the brush; then cover the rest of the nail with three or four quick lengthwise strokes. While the nail is still wet, use a tissue to wipe this line at the edge of the nail. If your nails are very long and narrow, you can make them appear wider by leaving the entire nail uncovered. Highlight the contrast by using a bleach under the free part of the nail.



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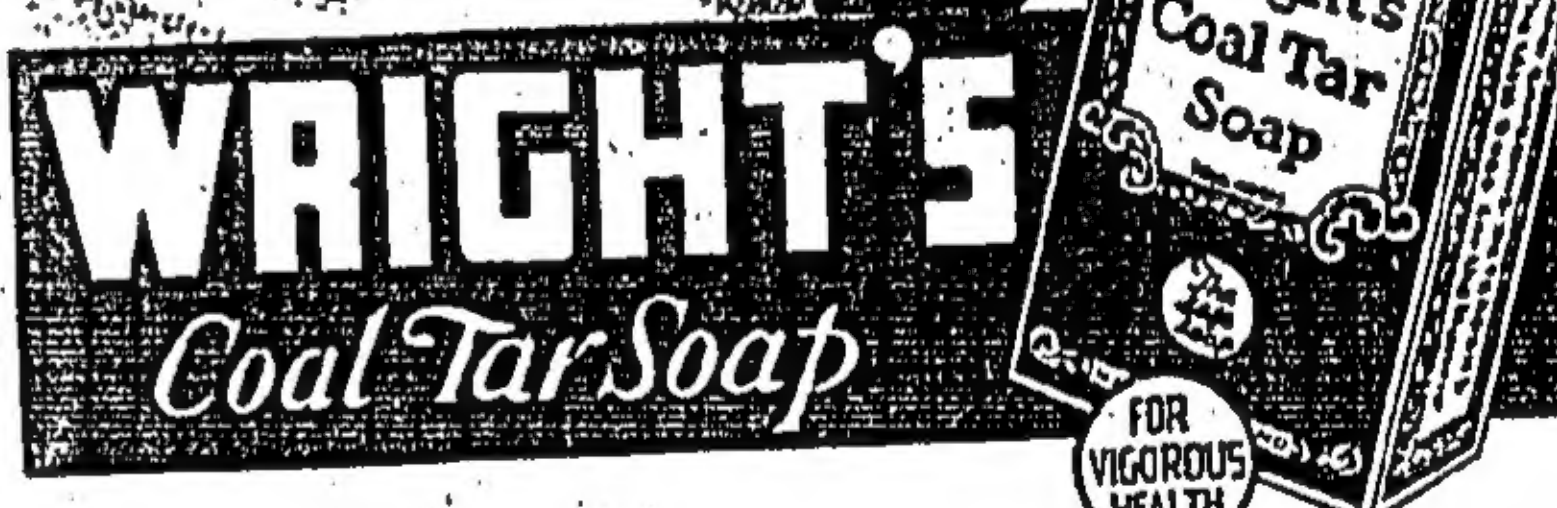


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The total Expenditure in 1938 on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$30,000, against which the income to date is \$20,000 only.

In order to continue its work, the Society asks for the balance of \$10,000

before the close of the financial year on 31st October.

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Mr. KWOK CHAN, c/o The Bank of L'Indo-Chine, 3rd July, 1939, Hongkong.



NEWS OF THE DAY
IN PICTURES.
FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS
AS SEEN BY
THE CAMERA'S EYE

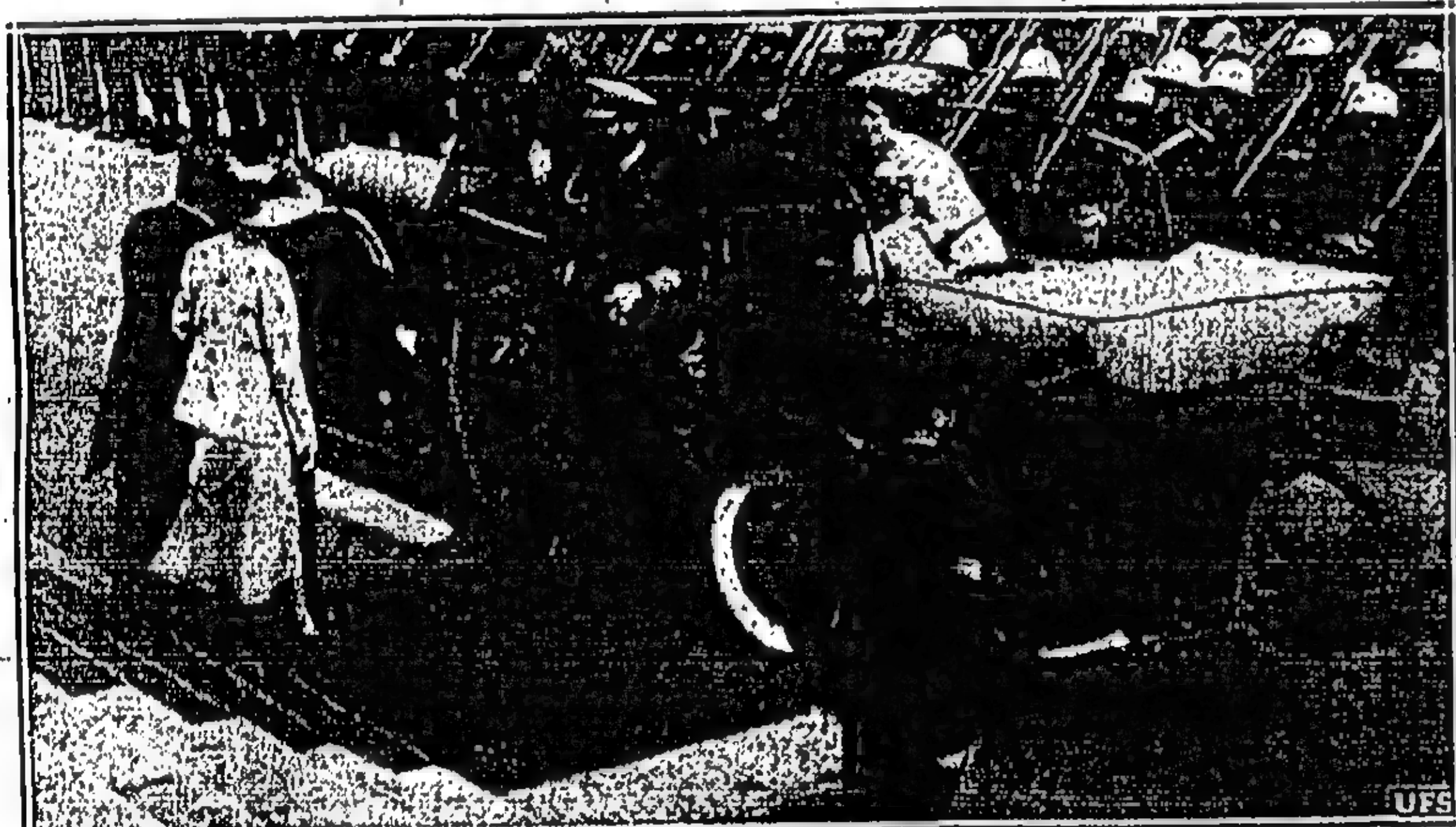
Royal Canadian Tour Pictures



King George and Queen Elizabeth get away from crowds for a brief holiday among mountain peaks at Banff, Alberta. At left is Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, accompanying them on the Canadian trip.



One of the first duties of King George, when he arrived in a Canadian city was to inspect the honour guard. Here, on arrival in Ottawa, he performs the ceremony with the Cameron Highlanders. With him is Lieut. Colonel G. H. Rogers.



King George and Queen Elizabeth arriving at the Parliament buildings in Victoria, B. C. They are greeted by Premier and Mrs. Pattullo. Famous Princess Patricia regiment in background.



Reception was accorded King George and Queen Elizabeth when they visited Port Arthur, Ontario. Here they are talking to crowd bearing British flag. Queen stops to talk with woman.



Crowds cheering in French and English greeted King George and Queen Elizabeth at Quebec, first ruling sovereigns ever to visit Canada. This scene shows the procession from the dock to Parliament.

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R. A. CAMIDGE,
Manager



Despite two painfully injured fingers on his right hand, King George obligingly signs the guest book in Regina, Sask. Fingers were bruised when a train door caught them. Queen Elizabeth looks over his shoulder.

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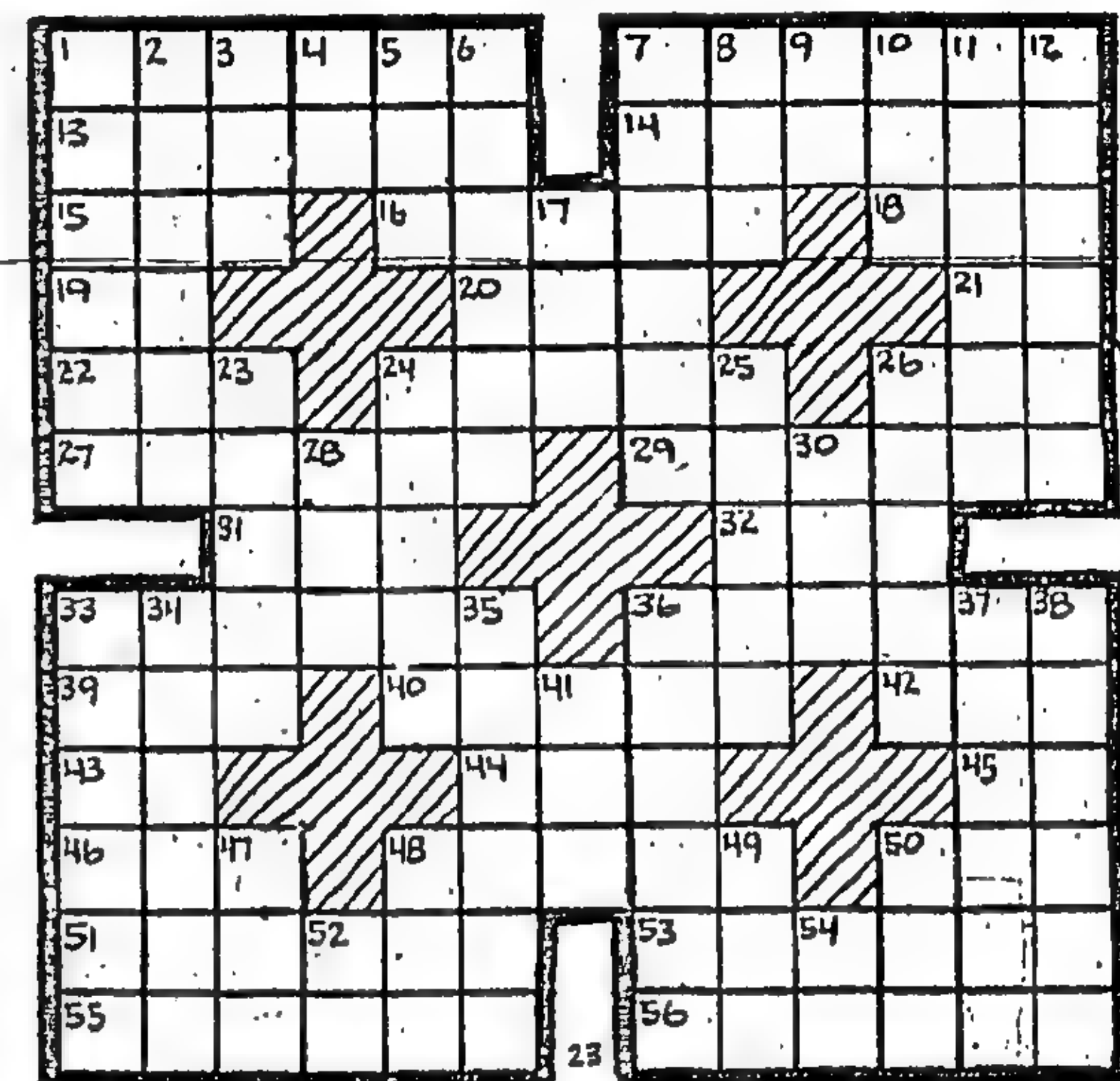
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Lapsed
2—Item for period of time
3—One who joins
4—Animal order
5—Wooden pit
6—Tied
7—Rickey bug
8—Triumphal arch
9—Employ
10—Concealing
11—Large bird
12—Asteroid
13—Devoured
14—Islanded
15—Kind of poem
16—Feminine suffix
17—Duty
18—Season
19—Lace
20—Otherwise (Scottish)
21—Pine table
22—City
23—Flores (abbr.)
24—Human being
25—Slippery word for father
26—Gods of mischief
27—Mexican capital
28—Christal suit
29—Examiner
30—Lure

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
1—Quint
2—Near
3—Bird, base
4—Bird, common
5—Large ship
6—Complete
7—The
8—Card game
9—Trough
10—Large wagon (abbr.)
11—Hand-drawn
12—Asteroid
13—Panoramic
14—South American
15—African antelope
16—Square block
17—Throne to air
18—Northern Ireland
19—Victor
20—Lesser
21—Priesthood
22—Thrice smelted
23—Point of compass
24—Waste
25—Point of compass
26—Made order
27—Thrice smelted
28—Tallurium

DOWN
31—Hulda
32—Having seeds
33—Late evening meal
34—Breath



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Talyo Maru Tuesday, 4th Aug.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)
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Hikawa (from Kobe) Tuesday, 18th July.

NEW YORK via Panama
Akagi Maru (from Kobe) Saturday, 22nd July.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico & Balboa to Valparaiso.
Atago Maru (from Kobe) Saturday, 29th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, NAPLES via Suez.
Yasukuni Maru Thursday, 8th July.
Kasima Maru Saturday, 29th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Davao, Thursday Island and Brisbane
Kitano Maru Saturday, 29th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo
Nagato Maru Wednesday, 5th July.
Anyo Maru Tuesday, 11th July.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore
Durban Maru Monday, 17th July.

Kobe & YOKOHAMA
Husimi Maru Tuesday, 18th July.
Kamo Maru Friday, 21st July.

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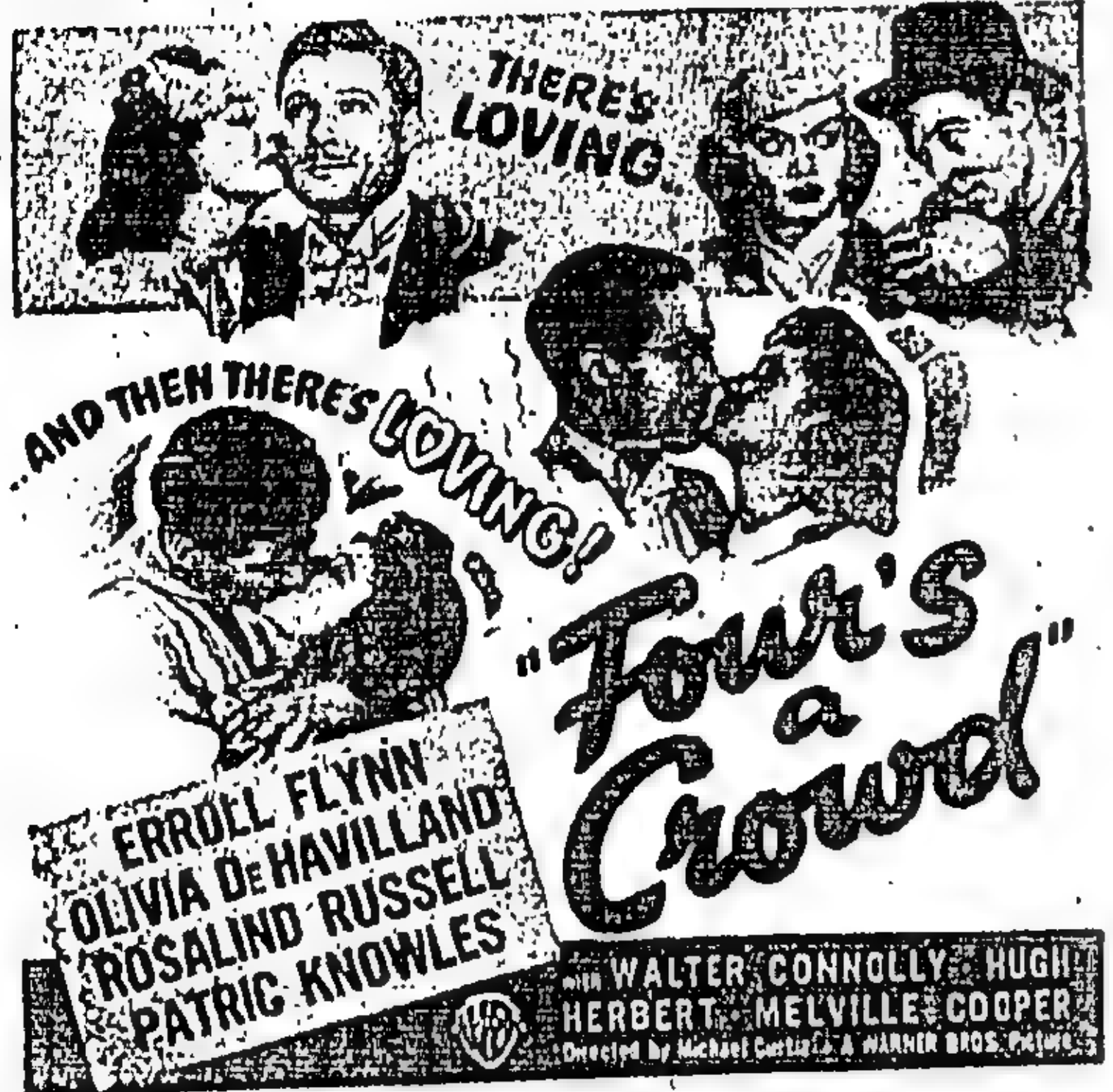
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"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"
LEWIS STONE, MICKEY ROONEY, CECILIA PARKER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Tripartite Alliance Is Nearer

London, July 3. A Soviet spokesman here today gave United Press the first authoritative indication that the new Anglo-French proposals which the British and French ambassadors and Mr. William Strang handed to the Soviet Foreign Minister on Saturday, have brought the agreement for an alliance appreciably closer.

"The proposals are more serious and the British and French came a considerable distance to meet the Soviet's position," the spokesman said.—United Press.

More Hopeful Signs

London, July 3. The fact that the Soviet communiqué on the new Anglo-French proposals does not put the word "new" in quotes as previously, induces The Times on Monday to take a more optimistic outlook on the Moscow negotiations.

Another hopeful sign of rapprochement between the partners is seen by the paper in the fact that the Soviet Press printed Lord Halifax's speech fully on the front pages.—Trans-Ocean.

Premier Awaits Reply

London, July 3. Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the Soviet talks, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government was now awaiting a considered reply from the Soviet following Saturday's Moscow conversations.

He did not think it advisable to make any further statement at this stage of the negotiations. Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to give a more definite and conclusive statement on Wednesday if he had considered the reply received by then.

The Foreign Office is now considering a long report from Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Moscow, on the progress of the Anglo-Soviet talks. The report deals with the conversations on Saturday at Moscow and it is expected that further conversations will take place before long.—Reuter.

Official Statement

The Hague, July 3. The Government Press Bureau here issued a statement today concerning the reports that the position of the Netherlands had been mentioned in the course of negotiations now going on in Moscow between the British and Soviet Governments. The statement affirmed that the Netherlands Government wished to take this opportunity of emphasizing again its traditional policy of keeping clear of European controversies. It added that the Netherlands Government had not received any official information of any kind regarding the Moscow discussions and knew of the reports in question only through the newspapers.—Trans-Ocean.

GEODETIC BOMBERS

British Plane Output Soars

London, July 3. Vickers Wellington Geodetic Bombers are now being produced at a phenomenal speed for the Royal Air Force.

Actual production figures are not published, but it may be said that to maintain the present great rate of output it is necessary to issue £1,500,000 fittings per week from stores, not taking into account small items.

These Vickers Wellington Bombers are unique in that no other European country has military aircraft with such radius of action. They are less than 2,000 horse power and can fly 3,200 miles non-stop at nearly 200 miles per hour, carrying a big load of bombs, five crew and three, defensive guns. This means that bombers of this type posted in England or near the Suez Canal could between them patrol nearly the whole of Europe and large areas in Asia and Africa.—British Wireless.

Armaments Cost

Paris, July 3. To-morrow's official Gazette will publish a decree by which the French Government approves the decision of the Supreme Council of Economic and Financial Interests of Indo-China, which imposes on all transports by land and sea or air a special tax for the purposes of national defence.

The measure is in accordance with the policy of the French Government to have the colonies contribute to the continually growing expenditure of armaments in France.

The new transport tax will be in addition to the armament tax, which is limited to two years and is expected to yield 140,000,000 francs in Indo-China.—Trans-Ocean.

BRITISH PROTEST Japanese Seize Launch From Hongkong

Canton, July 3. The Consul-General, Mr. A. P. Blunt, has strongly protested against the seizure a month ago of the launch Dholera, flying the British flag.

The vessel is reported to have left Hongkong on June 2 with a cargo of kerosene alleged to have been consigned to the Chinese Government, and it was seized by Japanese naval units off Kei-loo Island at the mouth of the Pearl River the following day.—Reuter.

Americans Arrested

Canton, July 3. Two American sailors are reported to have been imprisoned by the Japanese on July 2 and subsequently boiled out, for allegedly striking a Japanese sentry.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

CATHAY

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Trade Agreement Between Japan And Venezuela

Tokyo, July 3. Close on the successful readjustment of trade relations with France and Australia, the spokesman of the Foreign Office this morning announced conclusion of a new agreement with Venezuela.

The statement says that Venezuela provides a good market for Japanese merchandise whose exports to that country have been increasing in quantity every year.

Japanese purchases, however, of Venezuelan merchandise have not been increased correspondingly, thus making the trade relations between the two countries a notably one-sided affair, with the result that the Venezuelan Government attempted to restrict Japanese imports unilaterally.

Consequently, a Japanese Government ordered the Japanese Minister to open negotiations with Venezuelan Government for adjusting the trade relations between the two Governments.

As a result of the negotiations, an understanding was reached between Japan and Venezuela on July 1 that Japan purchase Venezuelan merchandise as much as possible, while Venezuela will not impose any undue measure on Japanese imports on the ground of unbalanced trade relations between the two countries.

During the past year, Japan sold yen 5,400,000 worth of goods to Venezuela and purchased Yen 1,400,000 of Venezuelan merchandise. Main Japanese exports to Venezuela include cotton piecegoods, rayons, porcelain and buttons, while Venezuelan exports to Japan include coffee, cocoa, and corned beef.—Domei.

BRITISH SOCIETIES

Messages from London Pledge Support

Chungking, July 3. The Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association has received a message from the London "Aid China" groups pledging aid to China.

The organisations have planned a four-point programme urging the British Government to grant China long-term loans to enable her to carry out reconstruction and industrial projects; to observe international treaties and uphold collective security in order to assure China's administrative and territorial integrity; urging the Government, and also the British authorities in China, not to recognise the situations in China forcibly created by the Japanese; and to impose an embargo on arms and war materials to Japan in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the League Council last September.—United Press.

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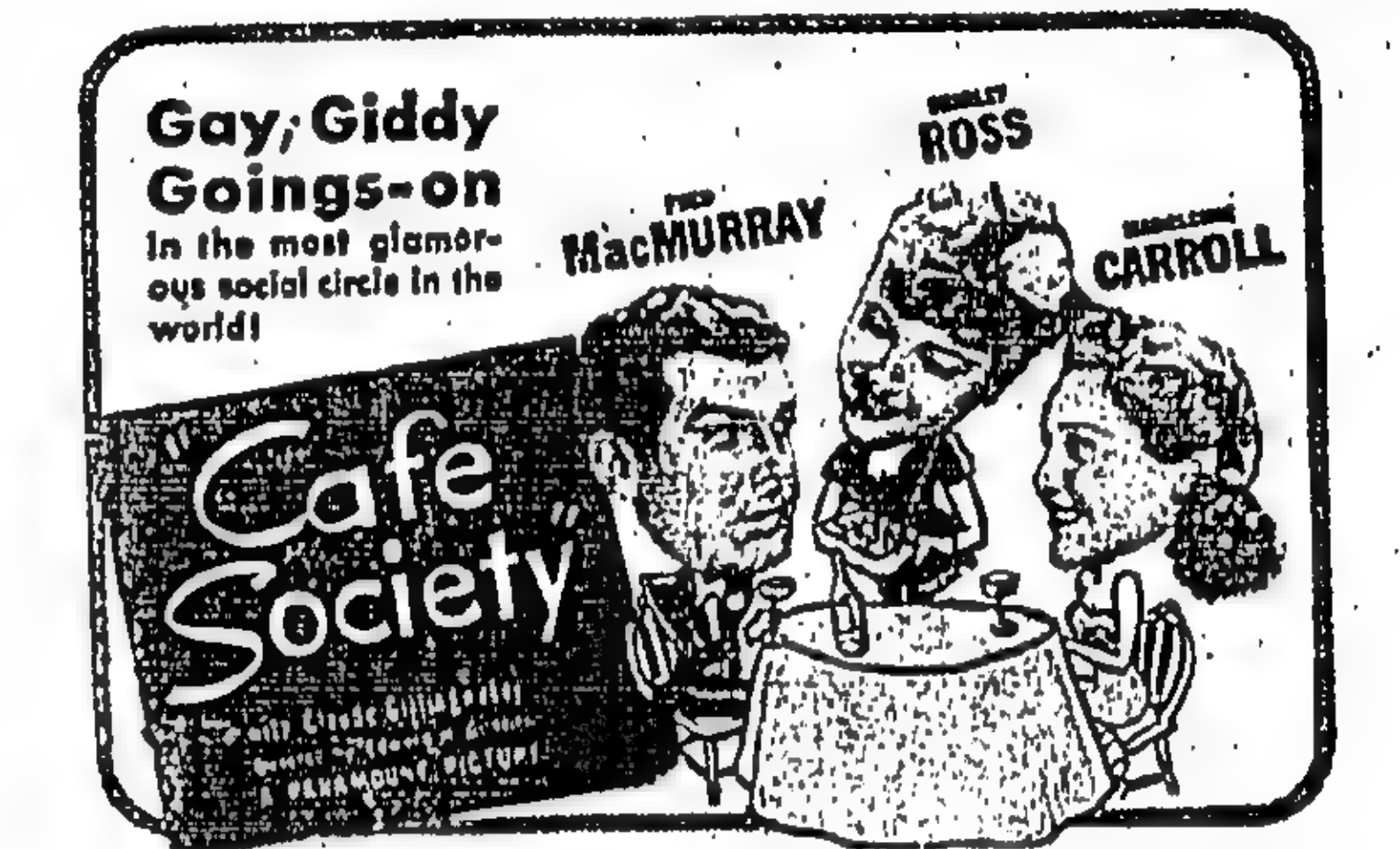


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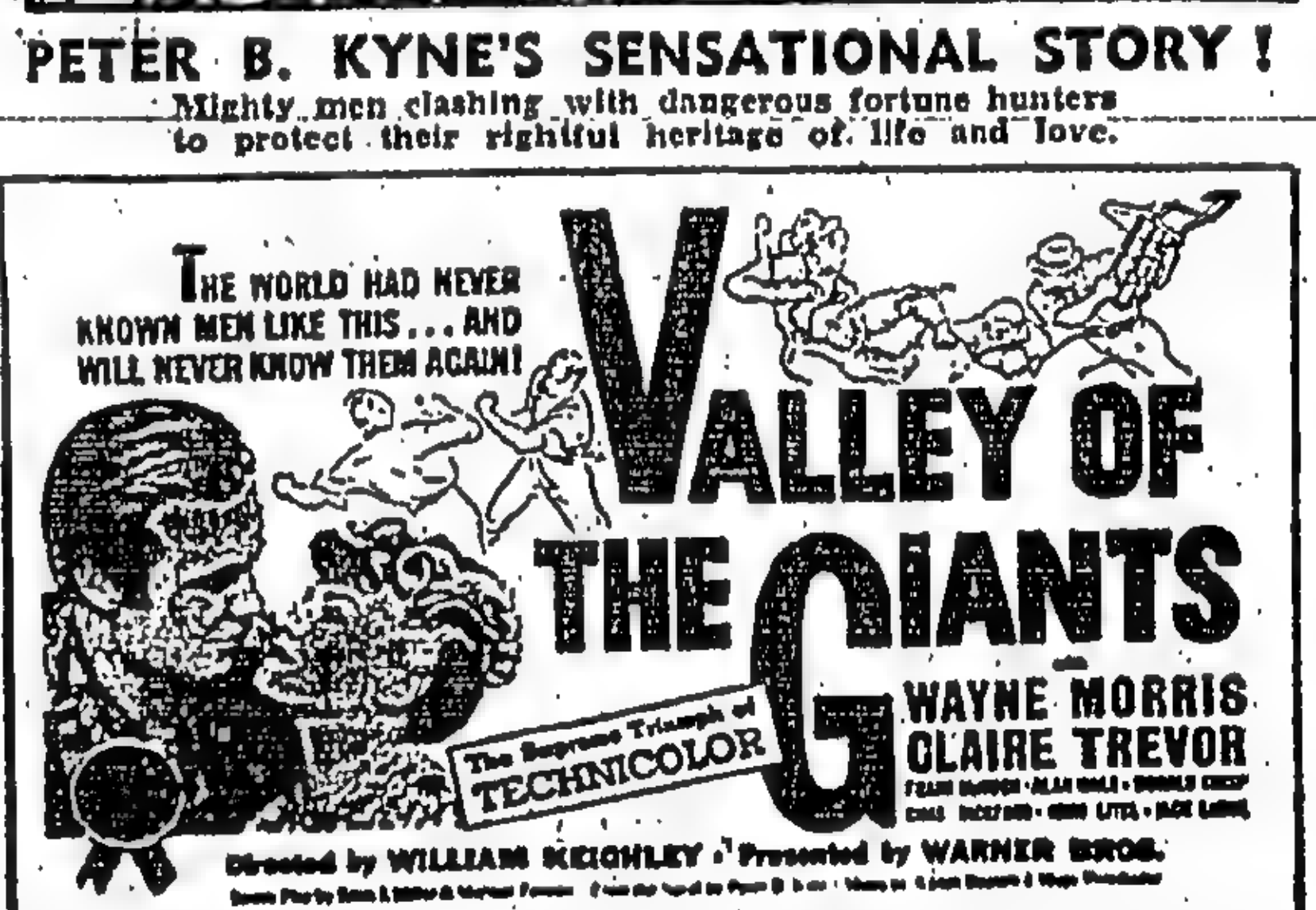
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Passed as Air Raid Warden—Miss B. Ozorio, Mrs. Agnes Ng, F. J. Rodrigues, Pang Wai-chee, J. Tong Tin-tak.

Club Lusitano Class
Passed as Air Raid Warden Instructors—S. R. Burley, C. H. Basto, Min Yu-ho, C. F. Omand, F. Penta.
Passed as Air Raid Warden—Miss H. M. de Sousa, S. A. Marcel, A. E. B. de Sousa, Miss L. M. de Sousa,

Miss E. de Sousa, J. E. Noronha, L. A. Martin, S. C. Lau, D. A. Alonco, Chung Ching-ll, A. H. Alexander, H. B. Everest, Ho Yue-kin, W. J. Iles, C. L. Kwok, Leung Man, E. Manning, U. A. Ramjohn, S. W. Tom, Fred. A. Xavier, H. A. de Figueiredo, J. H. H. Xavier, A. E. Omand, C. Rhoderick, F. D. Leonard, J. C. V. Ribeiro, Mrs. C. F. X. da Rosa, Leonardo F. Xavier, E. Sadick.

La Salle College Class
Passed as Air Raid Warden Instructors—P. B. Allam, G. P. Murphy, Passed as Air Raid Warden—B. P. C. Fletcher, Miss B. M. Pope, Mrs. Florence Yeo, Miss E. K. Saunders, J. B. Gonsalves, Miss M. A. Jennings, Mrs. M. E. Minshall, Miss J. M. Wong, Mrs. Rose Kew, D. J. Collins Taylor, Chui Sin-lai, E. F. Shea, S. W. Minshall.

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110, Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hongkong.
High Water: 10.20
Low Water: 17.30.

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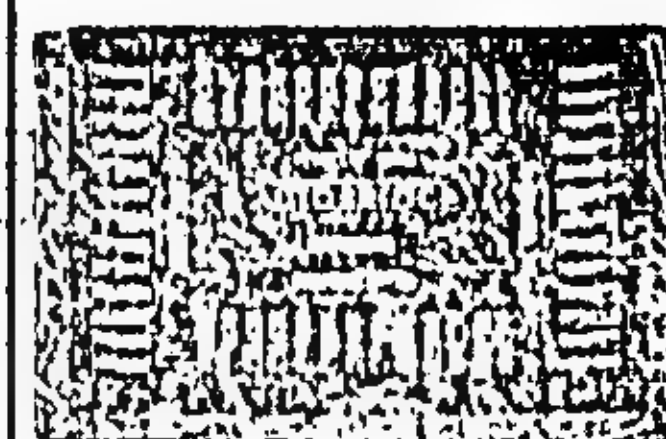
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WHITEAWAY'S

TOKYO TIME LIMIT EXPIRES THURSDAY

Zero Hour For Foochow Nears

SHANGHAI, July 3.

A JAPANESE naval spokesman to-day said that the Japanese naval operations for closing the Min River will be completed after July 6 following the evacuation of third party nationals. Evacuation is scheduled to start to-day.

Operations were originally scheduled to start on June 29, but bad weather and a request to delay them in order to permit the evacuation of neutrals caused the postponement.

TRIPLE ENTENTE PARLEYS

Soviet Takes More Hopeful View

LONDON, July 3.

A SOVIET spokesman to-day gave the "United Press" the first authoritative indication that the new Anglo-French proposals, which the British and French Ambassadors and Mr. William Strang handed to the Soviet Foreign Minister on Saturday, have brought the agreement for an alliance appreciably nearer.

"The proposals are more serious and the British and French came a considerable distance to meet the Soviet's position," the spokesman said.—United Press.

Reply Unrevealed

MOSCOW, July 3.—The Anglo-French talks with M. Molotov lasted an hour to-day, after which the British and French representatives conferred at the British Embassy. It is understood that M. Molotov handed over the Soviet reply to the latest Anglo-French proposals, but the nature of this reply is not revealed.—Reuter.

U.S. Mediation Rumours

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Well-informed circles discount reports that the Japanese Government, through an unofficial emissary, approached the United States seeking their mediation in the Sino-Japanese war in exchange for the extension of financial credits to Japan.

They admitted that a Japanese business man certainly did visit Mr. Cordell Hull, but only in a private capacity and promised that he would use his influence with the Japanese Government and urge them to invite the United States to mediate if the State Department would make an effort to obtain approval for Japanese businesses and firms.

Informed circles said this is a "patently impossible buying scheme" which would not be considered for one moment.—United Press.

Anti-British Propaganda

PEIPING, July 3.—Official Japanese sources report anti-British meetings being held in Linfeng, Lunshui, and Hungtung in Shansi.

It is stated that at Linfeng, and Hungtung, mission property was forcibly entered in the absence of the missionaries. The intruders are said to have removed the furniture which is now in the hands of the Japanese military.

Japanese reports add that missionaries from the three towns are now going to Peiping "presumably because of the anti-British movement".—Reuter.

SAFETY ZONE

The Japanese Consul in Shanghai has informed the foreign consular body of the creation of an unofficial safety zone on Nantao Island, opposite the city of Foochow.

While this island is not a Japanese objective, the Japanese authorities will not give a guarantee against stray shells falling there and, therefore, the Japanese naval authorities still held that the evacuation of foreign nationals is advisable.—United Press.

Foreign Property Bombed

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Chinese reports here to-day said that on Thursday Japanese planes bombed and destroyed the Norwegian Women's School and Church at Nanyang, including ten buildings in which fifteen people were killed.

The nationality of the victims is not mentioned in the report. The reports claimed that the city was practically levelled to the ground.—United Press.

Questions In Commons

LONDON, July 3.—Questions about the four Chinese detained in the British Consulate at Tientsin evoked a statement from Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons to-day. He said he was unable to add anything to what had already been said, in view of the impending start to the Tokyo negotiations.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if it might be assumed that the Government would not hand over the four Chinese until proof had been shown that they were guilty of the alleged murder.

Mr. Butler said that was a matter that would be discussed in the course of negotiations. He denied that the Government had gone back on the statement that they would not hand over the men until some evidence was forthcoming that they were guilty.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood asked for a definite assurance that the men would not be handed over pending negotiations.

Mr. Butler said there was no intention of handing them over pending the negotiations.

Kulungsu Situation

With regard to the situation at Kulungsu, Mr. Butler said that further proposals by the Japanese Consul-General to the Kulungsu Municipal Council were now being considered. His latest information was that large quantities of firewood and beans had been landed off British ships at Kulungsu recently, and that food supplies were continuing to arrive.

Foochow And Wenchow

With regard to Foochow and Wenchow, Mr. Butler said that arrangements were being made for the evacuation of Britons wishing to leave Foochow. Although at present there were no British ships in the harbour, the Japanese naval authorities had undertaken to give safe passage for those wishing to leave, until July 6.

Viscount Halifax underlined that the foreign community at Wenchow proposed to remain. There were 11 British subjects there.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if boats had been made, and if these treaty ports in fact, were blockaded.

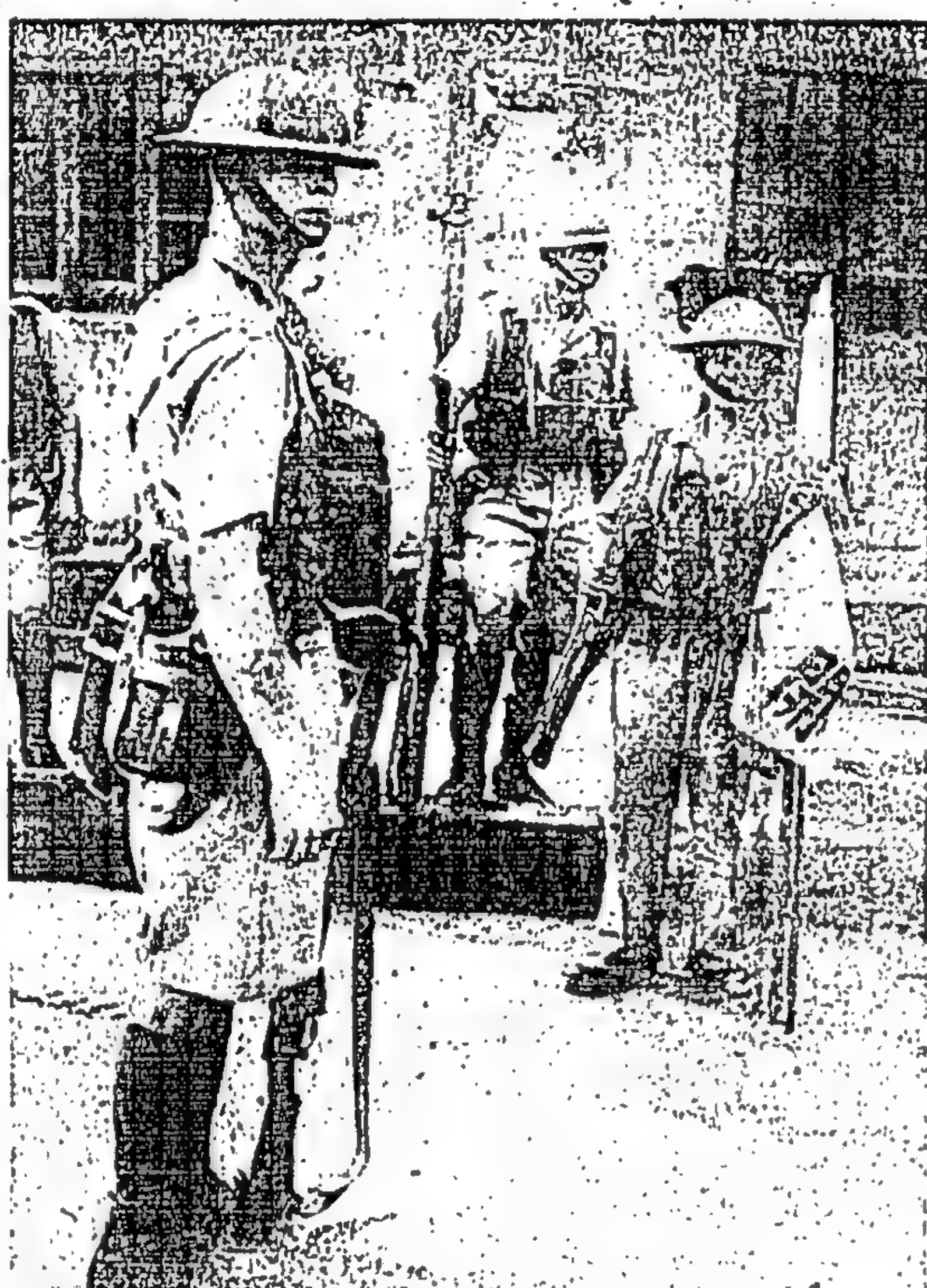
Mr. Butler was understood to reply that what amounts to a blockade was taking place, and that the British Government had made their position quite clear with regard to a blockade.—Reuter.

Debate Deferred

LONDON, July 3.—In view of the opening of negotiations in Tokyo, Lord Cecil, at the request of Viscount Halifax, has postponed a question in the House of Lords put down for Thursday, asking the Government to give further information with regard to the position in the Far East.

The question would have occasioned a full-dress debate.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS GUARD SHAI AGAINST RAIDS



CHINESE PUPPET police in Shanghai have twice within the past fortnight made attempts to occupy police stations in the British defence sector of the International Settlement at Shanghai. On each occasion they have been expelled by British soldiers, some of whom are seen on guard here. The flag warns the puppet police officers to disperse.

BERLIN ANGERED AT CHAMBERLAIN

Danzig's Fate Decided, Says Berlin Message

BERLIN, July 3.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN should be more careful of the sources from which he gets his information," "Reuter" was told in political circles this evening with regard to the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons to-day.

It was added that nothing illegal and nothing of an extraordinary military nature was happening in Danzig. The free city was merely reorganising and extending its police service as it was perfectly entitled to do.

It was true that a great many German tourists had visited the city, but if Mr. Chamberlain meant they were disguised soldiers, he was completely on the wrong track.

"Astonishment!"

High Nazi officials expressed astonishment that Britain should stimulate Poland's "intransigence and presumption" by continually repeating a blank cheque offer.

They added that it would have been better if the British Labour Party had appealed to the Poles instead of the Germans.

Official quarters are angered at the appeal and declare that such attempts to seduce the people from the Government's path of high treason.

Meanwhile, while press and official quarters ridicule the "pansy" in Paris and London, nobody attempts to deny that Danzig's fate has been decided, and that the only remaining question is "when".

The answer rests with Herr Hitler, who returned to Berlin this evening, and was welcomed by an unusually large crowd.—Reuter.

Youths Called Up

DANZIG, July 3.—Reliable German sources here to-day said 1,000 Danzig youths have been called up for police

LONDON, July 3.

CONTINUING his story of the sinking of the submarine Thetis (the first part of which is on Page 7), the Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, said that it was decided not to send anyone to the surface from the submarine until daylight, and to spend the night lightening the ship.

By midnight the air started to get foul and there was weakness and other signs of physical distress among the crew.

Ten tons of fresh water were pumped out and this brought the stern to the surface about 7 o'clock the next morning.

Man Distressed

The situation was then getting acute and many men were distressed, and Captain Oram volunteered to go to the surface with salvage instructions strapped to his arm so that if he did not survive, the message might be found.

There was a call for volunteers and Captain Oram chose Lieutenant Woods on account of the latter's expert knowledge of submarines.

These two laboured their way through the submarine and one got an indication of the conditions by the fact that it was 15 minutes before they had enough breath to enter the escape chamber.

Heard Depth Charges

Just after they had entered the chamber depth charges were heard, indicating that the submarine was located.

Captain Oram and Lieutenant Woods went to the surface where they were picked up by the destroyer Brazen, and subsequently four men were put into the escape chamber.

Three Men Died

It is not known what happened, but they did not escape, and three were found dead when the door was opened. One man was alive and was too exhausted to explain the circumstances.

Then two more men entered the chamber, and they escaped, and told the Commander of the Brazen that the rest of the crew were coming up. It was impossible to say why no more succeeded in escaping, and whether this was due to increasing weakness, or some further accident.

"One Felt Hungry"

Captain Oram added dramatic details to the Attorney-General's picture of the disaster when he gave evidence.

Captain Oram said that when they were waiting for the arrival of the rescue vessels, all food in the submarine was in the flooded compartment, and added "that did matter, as one did feel hungry."

Determining the reason why no men went to the surface during the night on June 1, Captain Oram said that there was a strong tide and it would have meant certain death unless ships were in the vicinity.

Captain Oram added that when he went to the surface he felt entirely hopeful of the other men being able to escape, as his own escape had presented no difficulty.

Major Disaster?

In his opinion, the three men who were drowned in the escape chamber must have operated the apparatus incorrectly.

Asked to suggest why no further men escaped, Captain Oram said: "I can only suppose that some major disaster occurred to the men inside the submarine."

Asked about the possibility of cutting a hole in the stern, Captain Oram declared that to cut a hole in the after-compartment was highly

U.S. Salvage Ship Over Lost Sub.

TSINGTAO, July 3.

UNITED STATES naval authorities here to-day said that no official reports had been received from the salvage ship Pigeon, which went to the scene of the French submarine disaster near Cam-ranh Bay.

It is understood that the Phoenix is lying in 340 feet of water, too deep to effect salvage operations.—United Press.

DEATH OF BRITISH DOCTOR

London May Claim Compensation

LONDON, July 3.

SPEAKING in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said that Viscount Halifax had just received a report on the inquest proceedings on Dr. Lillie, who was killed in a car accident in Shanghai.

Mr. Butler said he was unable to say what action would be appropriate pending full consideration of the report.

In the meantime, the British Consul-General in Shanghai had addressed a note to his Japanese colleague, reserving all rights regarding the events which led up to the tragedy.

Mr. F. J. Bellenger asked if he had any money rights in the matter. Might not it be possible to make some claim for damages on behalf of the widow of Dr. Lillie?

Mr. Butler said that was an important aspect of the question which certainly would be borne in mind. Replying to Mr. M. P. Price concerning the establishment of the Huad Hsing Bank, and the commercial effect of it, Mr. Butler said that the situation was being closely watched by the departments concerned.

Mr. Price asked if the British Government had any actual proposals to deal with this danger, and Mr. Butler replied that one cannot always indicate one's intentions, but that Mr. Price might rest assured that the matter was fully under consideration.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL FOR CABINET?

Lobby Rumours Gain More Support

LONDON, July 3.—In connection with rumours regarding the possibility of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden joining the Cabinet, "Reuter's" lobby correspondent says that there appears to be no substantial ground for the idea that Mr. Eden may return to office at an early date.

The position of Mr. Churchill is less certain, though there is no confirmation in better-informed quarters of reports that the Prime Minister is considering his inclusion in the Cabinet.

The greatest chance of Mr. Churchill joining the Government will be provided by any Cabinet reconstruction in the event of the situation becoming particularly critical, but at present there is no sign of Cabinet reconstruction.

Undoubtedly some pressure is being attempted on Mr. Churchill's behalf, but there appears to be no immediate foundation for current stories with regard to his chances.—Reuter Special.

China's Ban On Imports ANNOUNCEMENT AMPLIFIED

CHUNGKING, July 3.

THE CHINESE Ministry of Finance, following yesterday's announcement of prohibited imports, to-day issued a set of regulations in connection therewith.

1.—The prohibition of 237 specified commodities of foreign origin to be effective immediately.

2.—The inter-port transshipment of these imported commodities is also prohibited from the date the order was issued.

3.—Private concerns or individuals, with the approval of responsible Government organizations, may apply for the importation of any of the prohibited commodities when such is necessary for legitimate reasons and for which the Ministry of Finance will issue special licences.

4.—The regulations are also applicable to the importation and interport transshipment of prohibited articles by parcel post.—United Press.

Stabilisation Fund

The "Telegraph" is informed by authoritative sources that the new procedure regarding applications for import exchange will not affect the

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

MORE FIGHTING ON BORDER

LONDON, July 3.—The Japanese Embassy to-day issued a statement detailing the recent clashes on the Outer Mongol border, declaring that a general attack was launched during the week-end against Soviet-Mongolian troops.

This step was taken in "self-defence, and in the face of repeated and persistent provocations by Soviet-Mongolian forces, and there is no other intention than to ensure the safety of the frontier."—Reuter.

"Miracles" Hourly At The Eton Of The Blind



Alice Marble, national women's tennis champion, leaving New York, takes part in tourneys at Wimbledon.

British Losses In Far East

London. A statement was made in reply to a question in the House of Commons recently giving particulars of the losses of British lives and property in China during the last six months. Mr. Day asked the Prime Minister whether he will give particulars of any British lives and/or property that have been lost in China during the previous six months, especially during the evacuation of Hankow and Canton?

Mr. Butler: With the hon. Member's permission I am circulating a statement with the Official Report.

Mr. Day: Has any claim been made against the Japanese?

Mr. Butler: Without notice I cannot say.

Following is the statement: During the last six months four British subjects have lost their lives in China in circumstances involving members of the Japanese armed forces, namely, the Reverend R. G. Leigh, Dr. Bertram Little, Mr. R. M. Tinkler and an Indian policeman during the bombing of Hong Kong territory by Japanese aeroplanes. On each of these occasions I have made a full statement in the House. The most important instances of losses to British property during this period,

Boys 'Feel' Scenery, Need No Guides

Worcester College. THIS SCHOOL is called "The Eton of the Blind," but there is no indication to the visitor that it is different from any other public school in the country.

Totally blind boys walk about the buildings and grounds or start off alone down the school drive to shop in the centre of Worcester like any other boys of their age.

There is not a walking stick in the place or a trained dog or any other kind of aid for the blind.

The 19-year-old head boy dived into the swimming pool and struck out with perfect aim for the shallow end. His racing time is 50 yards in 23 secs.

Boys work in the gym on vaulting horse, ladders and other apparatus. They walk alone along a 2-inch wide beam.

NO ONE SURPRISED

Miracles like these happen hourly at the school but nobody seems to be the least surprised.

The headmaster, Mr. B. Bradnall, had a modern scientific explanation of them.

"Trained teachers to-day," he said, "are only beginning to realise the marvellous powers inherent in the blind."

"Blind children can make a special contribution to civilisation because their remaining senses are developed far beyond those of the sighted."

"Their memory is also far better and they reach great depth of mind and character."

READING WITH FINGERS

Only in the schoolroom is the boys' blindness noticeable. Here they read with fingers instead of eyes in their outside Braille books, raised maps and mathematical machines.

A keen gardener would observe that plants in the school gardens are chosen for scent rather than colour. Herbs are in favour.

The school, in full of cups and trophies won by the boys in competition with other public schools. They hold the Worcester public schools championship for chess and have beaten schools twice their size in rowing and swimming.

New dormitories, music and type-writing rooms, gymnasium, stage and green room all of the latest type was opened on June 10 by Earl Baldwin. They are part of a scheme undertaken by the National Institute for the Blind.

Most of the boys will become university lecturers, solicitors, ministers of religion, business men, chartered accountants, schoolmasters and farmers.

which have been brought to the notice of the British Government, are the bombing of British property at Shanghai in Hong Kong territory, the bombing of mission property at Shan and Pingking and a number of other places, and the bombing of His Majesty's Consulate-General at Chungking.

R.A.F. Planes Cost £2,000,000 A Week

Britain is spending £2,000,000 a week on the production of aircraft, said Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, recently. He was speaking at the 30th anniversary dinner of Handley-Page Ltd., at Grosvenor House.

Sir Kingsley described the R.A.F. as a war-breeding, not a war-making, force.

"National necessities and the anxious moments we still experience demand a considerable flow of aircraft of the first rank," he went on. "I am glad to say that there are more types of aircraft to come. They will soon be demonstrated, and the secret types which will be flying in the near future will carry a stage further the remarkable development in British aircraft production."

"OUR COURSE MANIFEST"

"There is not a man who does not look forward to the day when sanity and peace will prevail in the world, but our course is manifest—that we should be unremitting in our efforts to leave nothing undone that we can do, and to regard our duty as a vital contribution to averting war."

"I am glad to think that the officers and men of the R.A.F. deserve, and are obtaining, the very best aircraft that we can give them," Sir Kingsley added.

The Marquess of Londonderry, who was Air Minister from 1931 to 1933, described the struggle he once had when he made a "humble request" for three extra air squadrons.

He was anathema to his colleagues, he said, and was called a "bloody-minded man" and a "war-monger."

He was not allowed to mention the request in the House of Lords, but The Daily Telegraph referred to his claim and had consistently supported the demand for a larger air force.

He kept the nucleus going in outlying districts.

"I was not so eloquent then as I

am now," he said, "and I called it 'bombing in outlying districts.'"

"That million has resided round my neck up to this time, and will accompany me to the grave."

"But in spite of the difficulties, we did keep that basis of the Air Force going, which I am glad to think made the enormous work of Sir Kingsley Wood more possible than it would have been if we have let the Air Force go, as was the desire of a great many people in this country who are now completely silent."

IMPRESSING THE WORLD

Lord Londonderry pleaded for a stronger doctrine on the part of the Government.

"I should like to see them telling the world that the British Empire has stood for many years, that we are in close conjunction with America, that we have a close friendship with France, and that the hold that strategic points all over the world."

He would like, he said, to see a little more of that doctrine put forward—not that we were a happy, easy-going people, but that we were tired of the browbeating we are getting from the totalitarian States and determined to lead the world on the lines we believed to be right and correct.

"If we had a full-blooded doctrine from the Government," he concluded, "we should find the Germans and Italians and all the totalitarian States desiring to make friends with us."

Mr. F. Handley Page said there was nothing comparable to the companionship of the people in the air forces of the world whose camaraderie the air far exceeded any nationality.

"I believe the man in the air has a problem in front of him which far transcends any of the differences between the Axis Powers and the Democratic Powers," he said.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1911. Sometime this week the Hon. Samuel Brown, Secretary-General, will write a formal letter to Dr. Stewart, the Colonial Secretary, in which he will "have the honour to inform" him that the early work of building the new and expensive Victoria College is at length completed, and that his Department will have to look to it in future. Then the Colonial Secretary will pass the letter on to H.E. the Governor, to let him know to get a speech ready on the inestimable benefits of education, especially on the lines adopted in Hongkong; Mr. Bateson Wright, the headmaster, that he is to receive an intimate look at the recent military manoeuvres in Bosnia, but the military regulations were too strict.

The bodies of the Archduke and his Consort have arrived at Trieste. This was the only reference to the assassination—already losing news interest—when the paper later plunged the world into war—Ed.

25 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1886. The assassin Princip, who is a consumptive, when examined before a Magistrate, gloried in being an Anarchist. He admitted that the Comitali had paid him with bombs and the Browning pistol with which he shot the Archduke and the Duchess. He said that he originally intended to kill the Archduke, but the military regulations were too strict.

Disregarding his doctor's advice, ex-president Theodore Roosevelt started a political campaign. Speaking at Pittsburgh, he said that President Wilson's Tariff and Anti-Trust policy was a failure, and he urged the people to welcome the Republicans if they accepted a progressive platform.

In Doubles final of the World's Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, Brookes and Wilding (Australia) beat the Brothers Love by 6-2, 8-6, 6-1.

10 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1929. A new Company, styled the British Movie-Tone News-Tone, is now being formed. The new concern will give a wholly British character to the British movie-tone news recently launched in London by the American Fox Film Company which filmed the "talkie" of the new Labour Cabinet.

The celebration of the Declaration of American Independence in the American Club this morning was a function, which, in addition to showing that the American is the most patriotic of nations, proved that the Britisher is as willing as anyone to express his appreciation of the American victory of the eighteenth century.

5 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1934. The week-end "blood-bath" in Germany has not quenched the fire of revolt. The Storm Troopers are seething with unrest. The atmosphere of tension is increasing. Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent, a revolutionary movement is afoot highly menacing to Herr Hitler.

He declares that he has seen an illegal leaflet that has been issued by the "Storm Troop Revolutionary Committee," which bluntly assails Herr Hitler.

It is also reported that President Hindenburg's message of congratulation to Herr Hitler on his swift action was signed under duress.

British Rights At Shanghai

London. Japanese action at Shanghai, in spite of British extra-territorial rights, was again the subject of a question in Parliament recently.

Captain Alan Graham asked the Prime Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Japanese official spokesman at Shanghai that, in spite of British extra-territorial rights, the Japanese reserve the right to take summary action against any foreigner who, in their opinion, endangers the safety of Japanese forces in the occupied areas, which action might include detention for indefinite periods and even execution, whether.

His Majesty's Government accept this view as regards any part of the International Settlement and its surroundings; and, if not, what action they are taking in the matter?

Mr. Butler: My Noble Friend has



King Peter of Yugo-Slavia, left, now 15, reviews his army in Belgrade, taking salute. With him is Prince Paul, Regent, later entertained royally by Chancellor Hitler in Berlin.

Film Star To Have 'L' Test For English

PARIS. BECAUSE a British cinema firm alleges that he learnt English too slowly, Tino Rossi, Corsican movie star, must pass an examination.

WINDING-UP PETITION ORDER AGAINST CHING CHING KEE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Continued from Page 5.)

are entitled to enter into contracts for the branch office—Yes.

Free from Seizure

Dealing with the ground that the ships were liable to seizure, Mr. Sheldon said Mr. Matsumoto had made a complete answer to that when he said the D.K.K. were prepared to obtain an undertaking from the Japanese Consul General that this would not be done. As regards the question of danger to assets, the contributories were the best judges of that—50,000 shares in opposition to 15,000. The holders of 50,000 shares did not think there was any danger to the assets and therefore the Court should not interfere with the domestic affairs of the Company.

Mr. D'Almeida submitted that in coming to the conclusion whether the Company should be wound up or not the Court should consider what was in the best interests of both parties. The real object of the petition, he said, was to stop the ships from being chartered to the Japanese, and the proper remedy was an action for a declaration and an injunction restraining the Company from such chartering. The shareholder could get all he wanted by this procedure and there was no necessity for the winding up order.

Mr. Potter said that if the winding up order were not granted, they would be in an absurd position, like a headless trunk struggling to make a living, for the head office had already been ordered to be wound up.

Petition Granted

Mr. Lo had been cross-examined but throughout the arguments his name had not been mentioned by the opposing side, and this showed that his opinion on Chinese law was not challenged. Mr. Lo had stated in his affidavit that the act contemplated was illegal and criminal according to Chinese law, and the Directors of the Company were liable to severe punishment. In these circumstances, what right had the shareholders, who were parties to this criminal act, to ask that the winding up order be refused?

His Lordship granted the petition and ordered that the liquidators provisionally appointed for the application should continue. In view of the fact that the parties might desire to go to another Court, he would give his reasons in writing at a later date.

THOUSANDS FIND RELIEF FROM RHEUMATIC PAINS!

Those torturing, darting pains that drive one almost crazy are quickly relieved with Absorbine Jr., say thousands who have written us. The essential oils in Absorbine Jr. penetrate deep down where the pain is, bring new blood to the parts affected, and take out the aches and soreness. As you massage Absorbine Jr. into the muscles, there's an immediate soothing effect, and the penetrating power of famous Absorbine Jr. brings relief.

Mild, gentle, refreshing, Absorbine Jr. is safe and reliable. Will not blister, stain or muss. Economical, too, for a little rubs by way of a bottle today. Keep it always on hand. Sold in all good stores.

ABSORBINE JR.

For aches, bruises, cuts, sprains, abrasions.

For years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, cuts, sprains, abrasions.

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For aches, bruises, cuts, sprains, abrasions.

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Containing

Alexander's Ragtime Band.
Hear My Song, Violotta.
Daydreaming.
You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby.
Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride.
In A Little Toy Sailboat.
My Heaven On Earth.
Rhythm In The Alphabet.
Good-Night, Sweet Dreams, Good-Night.
Little Heaven Of The Seven Seas.
Can You Hear Me Mother?
There's A New Apple Tree.
Happy, Gay and Contented.
Cry, Baby, Cry.

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June—September, 1939

\$250 CASH \$250 PRIZES

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by ILFORD, Ltd., London)

SEND YOUR ENTRIES IN NOW

CLOSING DATE & TIME: 29th SEPT. AT 5 P.M.

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE:

For Story-Telling Pictures.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION TWO:

General Pictorial Section: Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural, Street Scenes, etc.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION THREE:

Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FOUR:

Still Life and Table-Top Studies.

1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FIVE:

Snapshots taken by children under fourteen years.

1st. \$15. 2nd. \$10. 3rd. \$5.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be posted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of loss of or damage to entries.
- 7.—All entries to be either black and white, or sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, counter-signed by a parent.
- 13.—Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 14.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 15.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph office within seven days.

USE THIS FORM

AND PASTE IT

ON THE

BACK OF EACH ENTRY

ENTRY FORM

NAME

ADDRESS

DATE

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please counter-sign here.

Goading The Czechs To Fury

The Strange Story Of An English Pimpernel



Lawrence Tibbett, famed American baritone, with Mrs. Tibbett at their farm in Wilton, Conn. Mr. Tibbett was at the White House reception to King George and Queen Elizabeth.

TROOP CONCENTRATIONS at Ostrau on the Slovak border can no longer be denied. Nearly ten divisions strong, they are waiting for orders to take over the German share of Slovakia.

As agreed in a secret arrangement with Hungary, Germany is to take the part—about one-third—between her present frontiers and the River Vah, and Hungary the remaining two-thirds, in return for her firm adherence to the Axis.

Germany has been doing everything in her power to provide the Czechs into active revolt in order to provide a reason for absorbing the Protectorate.

No mention of the Kladno murder affair now appears in the controlled Press, as the true facts are too disgusting to bear any glossing over.

BRAWL

Sergeant Kliest was shot by two German fellow policemen as the result of a brawl over a girl.

The chief of the medical staff at the hospital and his assistants, who conducted the autopsy on the murdered man, were arrested to prevent them disclosing that he had been killed by German bullets.

The two murderers disappeared. One is still missing. The other was found dead near Kladno, whether murder or suicide no one knows. The girl, the cause of their quarrel, is under arrest.

In all about 500 Czechs, including 110 policemen, were arrested, and a heavy fine imposed for a crime committed by Germans.

In spite of censorship, this story was soon common talk in Nuremberg, the home of the Czech police college, where attacks had been made on the Czech police by Germans in retaliation for the murder, resulting in the death of a Czech policeman who was shot in his bed through an open window.

FLAGRANT

Riots and demonstrations took place which the authorities were powerless to prevent. So flagrant was this second murder that the Protector, Baron von Neurath, was forced to make a grant of about £400 to the dead man's mother, though this blood money was indignantly refused.

To suggest that these affairs were deliberate provocation would be far fetched if it were not that Nazis have been openly proclaiming the end of the Protectorate and that heavy concentrations of troops had been made here. Schools are being used as barracks.

In addition, Herr Himmler, Chief of the S.S. troops, arrived in Prague. To all inquiries the official news bureau declares that his visit had no importance.

The fact remains that S.S. troops are assembled in force at Hradecny Castle and that Himmler had long talks with the Protector.

So far the Czechs have not been goaded into rising, but a few more incidents like these and they may turn on their masters. Passive underground resistance continues.

A lightning transport strike in the capital was only prevented by a hurried decree imposing severe penalties on strikers.

DISCORD

There is rumour of increasing discord in the German ranks. It is known that Lieut-General Frederic, commander of the Hradecny guard, was shot by his own men while his chief of staff was conveniently away in Vienna.

The present whereabouts of General Blascowitz, who was in command of the army of occupation, is unknown. Some reports say that he has been shot, others that he is in disgrace in Prussia, still others that he had disappeared into Poland.

Well-known Czech figures have also disappeared, including General Slivsky, chief of the army, who headed a Ministry at the time of the crisis. His flat in Prague is now empty. Czech opinion is that any active revolt will begin in Sudetenland.

The accident to the Berlin, Prague express, when it was derailed seventy-five miles north of Prague, is rumoured to be sabotage. Who turned the points so that the engine was driven on to a pile of workmen's tools is unknown.

ISOLATED

The little village where it took place is now isolated from the outside world by cordons of troops. Sappers have been dealing with the work of clearing the track instead of railway employees.

It is significant that Himmler travelled on this train the day before. Glim stories are told of treatment meted out to prisoners at Drno, most German of all Czech towns, where the Czech Nazi Party has openly dared the police to suppress them.

An eye-witness recently released reports that they were forced to swim in a pool until exhausted, and then pulled out.

TIENTSIN NOW: WHAT NEXT?

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing land or paying rates of a fairly high value.

Now here is the problem that faces the Japanese at Shanghai. Although the Japanese population outnumber the British population by four to one, the British electors, qualified by payment of rates and possession of the franchise, outnumber the Japanese electors by three to two.

So marked is the British electoral preponderance that it is only by courtesy that the Japanese have held any seats on the Council at all. If the British put up 9 candidates, and all the British voted for them, the Council would be all-British. In fact, with usual British ballot-box apathy, a 30 per cent. British vote is about normal.

But by tradition, two of the seats are reserved for Americans, and two for Japanese. The British voters are urged to give four of their nine votes to these candidates, and the remaining five to British candidates.

For years that arrangement worked admirably, until, in 1936, Japan put up three candidates, pressing for greater representation on the grounds of greater population. The only result was that they came at the bottom of the poll that year.

The ballot-box, then, cannot give Japan control of the Shanghai Municipal Council unless, at great cost, they can buy their way into a majority of the rate-paying and land-owning voters. Already they have all the liberties and rights that other foreigners enjoy in the International Settlement. Already there are many Japanese in the police force. Japanese troops can pass through the streets. Japanese business men do trade there, as freely as the traders of any other nation.

When they come to Shanghai they will have no legal or peaceful means to do so. A decisive challenge by power-politics must ensue—unless the Japanese warhorse has already been hauled back on its haunches at Tientsin.

and made to do gymnastic exercises in a heated drill hall. No regard was paid to age or sex. Many prisoners have committed suicide after being released. A note left by one of them gives a possible reason. It alleges that many of them had been inoculated while in custody, and on going to a doctor afterwards found that they had been injected with tuberculosis and leprosy bacilli.

MYSTERIOUS

A strange story has been circulating of a mysterious Scarlet Pimpernel, who had been spiriting away suspects under the very eyes of the Gestapo.

For weeks the police had been on the point of making an arrest, only to find that their victims had left the country. A chance interview with a young Englishman after his release from a prison where prisoners are kept in pitch dark vaults in which gold was formerly stored enabled the truth to be told.

The young man, an innocent pawn in the game, had been employed by a Captain Morton to teach English in Prague. He soon discovered that this was only a cloak to conceal more exciting activities.

The captain, who had served under Lawrence in Arabia and had been through the Turkish campaign, spoke nearly every European language like a native.

In the two months following the annexation he managed to get nearly 200 suspect families across the frontier into safety, in many cases saving their jewels as well.

JEWELS FELL

His efforts would still be continuing to-day but for an unforeseen accident. Nearing the frontier with a party of refugees, a child sitting by him knocked his arm and the powerful car drove into a tree.

Gold and jewels fell from their hiding places and he was forced to run for it though considerably injured. Patching himself up as best he could he calmly boarded a train and left the country before the hue and cry caught up with him.

His flat was raided and nearly £20,000 in notes was found, while the papers of many he wished to help were confiscated.

Every effort is being made to stamp out nationalism. Smetana's "Libusa," which contains spirited references to freedom, was held up indefinitely by the singing of national songs, and is now forbidden at the opera house.

One of Laurel and Hardy's early successes, "Pack Up Your Troubles," where the German Army is made a laughing-stock by the comedians, played to packed houses before a military policeman saw it. It was then immediately withdrawn.

Attendance at league football matches has now been forbidden in consequence of riots at the Prague-Berlin match.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange—Official Summary issued yesterday:

With the exception of a fairly large line of Government 3½% Loan done @ ½% discount, the market was dull and very quiet.

Buyers

H.K. Bank, \$1,320
Union Ins., \$425
H.K. do, 4% Debentures par.
China Lights, (old) \$8.15
Cements, \$12½
Wing On (H.K.), \$41
H.K. Govt. 4½% Loan, 4% pm.

Sellers

Canton Ins., \$230
Union Ins., \$435
H.K. Fires, \$105
H.K. Lands \$30
Watsons, \$9½

Balms

Union Ins., \$432½
Providents, \$4½
H.K. Tramways, \$16.40
Cements, \$12.80
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan, \$99½

Afternoon Closing

Atoka Ps. 10½
Antamok Ps. 10
Bagulo Gold Ps. 21
Batong Buluhay Ps. .012
Benquet Consolidated Ps. 10.40
Big Wedge Ps. 10
Consolidated Mines Ps. .002
I.K.L. Ps. 45
Itogon Mining Ps. 23
Masabie Consolidated Ps. 10½
Mine Operation Ps. 14
San Mauricio Ps. 89
Sarigao Consolidated Ps. 21
Suyco Consolidated Ps. 12½
Sundicate Investment Ps. .035
United Paracale Ps. 39½
Mindanno Motherlode Ps. 9



LAST WEEK Final Clearance

Out they Go!

Ladies' Canvas & Linen White & Cream SHOES

To Clear at **\$2.00** pair
(Formerly \$8.50 to \$12.50)

Special Value MEN'S WHITE SHOES at HALF-PRICE \$10.00 pair

Call Early

BEST CHOICE TO THE EARLY SHOPPER.

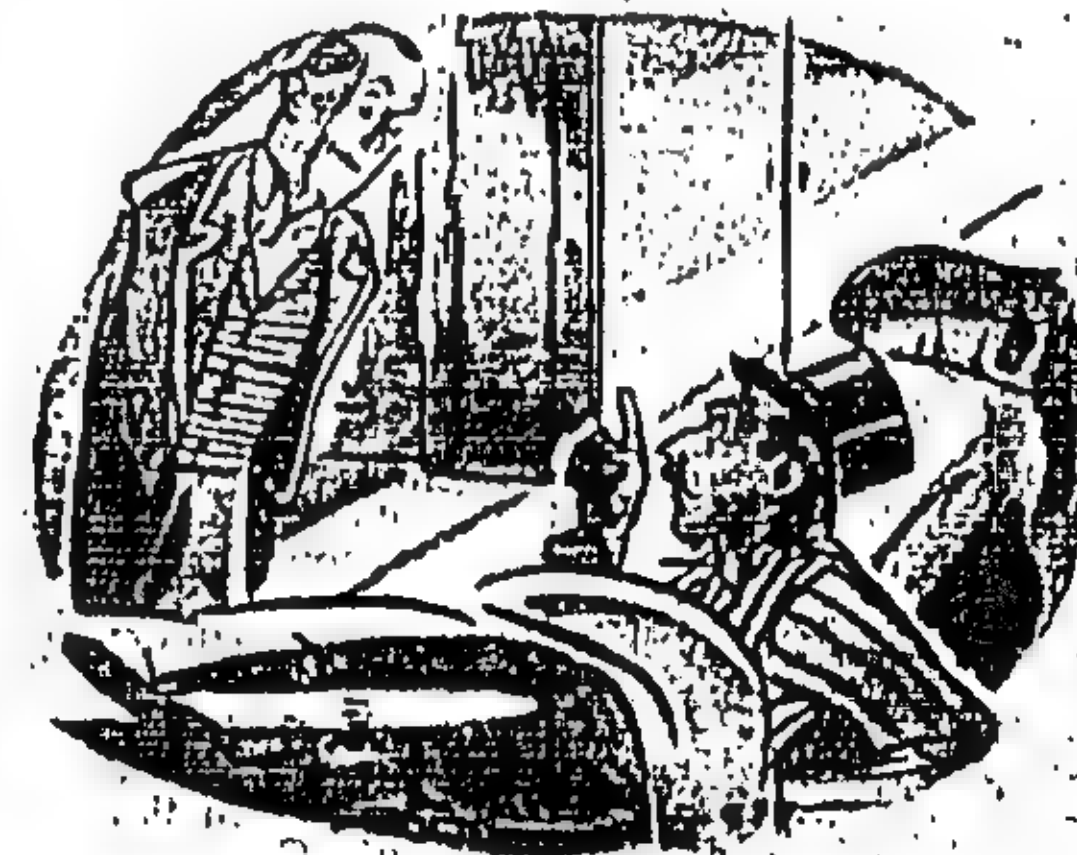
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SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE
Cable Address: Swanstock



"You rang, Sir?"
"How did I get on this ship?"
"This isn't a ship, Sir. This is the Hotel Magnificent."
"H'm. I see. Can't you do anything to stop it rolling?"
"Rolling, Sir? Oh—yes, of course. I'll speak to the manager, Sir. We'll have it stopped at once."
"Don't go away. Do you happen to know precisely what I'm doing in the Hotel Magnificent? My memory isn't too good. Must have had a nasty fall!"
"You had several falls, Sir, if I may say so. You strived with three other

gentlemen. I succeeded in undressing you, Sir—but you insisted on retaining your silk hat. I understood it was a very valuable one, Sir. Belonged to your great-grandfather."
"H'm. Yes. I see. Er—have you got anything—or—that is to say—"
"A nice, long, cool, Rose's Lime Juice, Sir. Ice of course. Taken before, it is a valuable neutralising agent. Taken after, an excellent corrective. It is not too much to say, Sir, that in Rose's we have a new therapeutic agent to combat a condition which, alas, is—"
"Dead's fellow—not words! Begone! Speed hence—returning with your life-restoring draught of Rose's!"

Produce of Australia

A Protective Food

By every test—the World's best!

There is no effective substitute for Butter. Butter is of special value to the human body because it supplies valuable substances which feed the tissues, provide energy, and help to maintain our defences against disease. There is no better place for the production of butter than sunny Australia. Australian butter is pasteurized and is made and shipped under Government inspection. Quality and purity are therefore ensured.

Get More "AUSTRALIAN BUTTER" the ideal protective food.

Obtainable at all Compradore Stores

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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TUITION GIVEN.

DANCING IN 6 HOURS, Ballroom, Tango, Rumba, American, Top, Tuition, and practical. World's Champion's steps. Apply—Tony's Dance Studio, China Building, 6th floor. Telephone 30033.

SCHOOL OF MOTORING Limited, China Building, Room 104, offers you trial or short or comprehensive courses in motor tuition with European or Chinese instructors. Terms \$25 to \$75. Phone 20052.

TO LET.

MODERN FLATS TO LET—Nos. 10-16, Hillwood Road, Kowloon. Newly built. Modern conveniences. Apply No. 37, Bute Street, 1st floor, Mongkok, Tel. 50033.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2.23/32
Demand do.	1/2.23/32
T.T. Shanghai	210
T.T. Singapore	105
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	28 1/4
T.T. Manila	57 1/2
T.T. Batavia	53 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	15 1/2
T.T. Saigon	108
T.T. France	10.03
T.T. Germany	71 3/4
T.T. Switzerland	127
T.T. Australia	120 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/2.31/32
4 m/s D/P do.	1/3
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	20 1/4
4 m/s France	11.25
30 d/s India	83 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.08 1/2

LETTERS

To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—Two remarkable items of news appeared in adjacent columns in one of your recent issues. One that a Japanese consular official was involved in a photography incident on the Peak, the other that a Japanese had bought a Connought Road building which overlooks the Naval Yard. One can only suppose that it's nobody's job to see that sort of thing doesn't happen.

If it's nobody's business it's time it was made somebody's, especially in view of the well-known spy-mania of the Japanese, and the fact that, for example, foreigners are not allowed to own or occupy property in the part of Yokohama which looks towards the naval base at Yokosuka, some sixty miles away. There is such a thing as reciprocity in other avenues than commercial ones.

KING'S OPENING TO-MORROW

THEY'RE REAL ENTERTAINERS NOW!

Their third and best feature picture as New York's Broadway... as modern and amazing as the television that takes them there!

The Dionne Quintuplets

Five of a Kind

JEAN HERSHOLT, CLAUDE TREVOR, CESAR ROMERO, SLIM SUMMERS, HENRY WICKSTON, INEZ COURTNEY, JOHN QUALEN, JANE OAKWILL, PAULINE MORE

Presented by the Famous Players-Lasker Corporation

Executive Producer: Sol M. Weinstock

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Superintendent's Office of the UNION BOAT CO., LTD. is now situated at Queen's Building, 3rd Floor, Entrance Connaught Road. Tel. No. 20004.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 1st July, 1939.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

I wish to inform my esteemed supporters that I have left Messrs. WINDSOR BROS., Jewellers, Kowloon, of my own accord and propose shortly to open my own Jewellery Establishment. I shall accord them the same attention and courteous service as previously. Particulars of address and date of opening will be published later.

G. M. ARTHUR, Jeweller.

Kowloon, 1st July, 1939.

NOTICE

CHINA EMPORIUM, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a drawing of the A series of Debentures amounting to HK\$100,000.00 (Hongkong Dollars One hundred thousand only) issued by this Company took place on the 1st June, 1939 and the following numbers were drawn:

1039 and the following numbers were drawn:

Holders of these numbers are kindly requested to present their Debentures to The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Hongkong for collection.

By order of the Board of Directors, M. CHAN H.K. General Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1939.

CHINA'S BAN ON IMPORTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

operation or the policy of the Stabilisation Fund.

Kung Explains

CHUNGKING, July 4.—In a statement regarding the new regulations for the allotment of foreign exchange for approved imports issued last night, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, said that in spite of these new arrangements the Sino-British Stabilisation Fund Committee will function as usual.

The Committee formed jointly by the Chinese and British authorities has proved the efficacy in the stabilisation of the exchange market. Dr. Kung commented.

Dr. Kung explained that the restrictions imposed on non-essential imports are aimed at stopping the drain on the Stabilisation Fund as a result of the "manipulations" for foreign exchange on the part of unscrupulous merchants.

Barter System

Exchange obtained from exports, barter and mineral products, transactions of which will be based on the barter agreements and commodity credit agreements, according to Dr. Kung, will be delivered to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The exporters will receive a sum based upon the difference between the official exchange rates and the rates jointly announced from time to time by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Exchange for essential imports may be applied for from the Exchange Examination Committee. After approval, it will be granted at the official rate of the Central Bank, but applicants will be required to pay a charge equal to the difference between the official rates and the rates announced from time to time by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Economy Urged

Dr. Kung urged all Chinese citizens to practise strict economy during this emergency time. They should dispense with all luxuries and non-essential articles and save the money for the national reconstruction purposes. In the meantime native products should be exported as much as possible in order to seek for a favourable balance of trade.—Central News.

Zeesen & Daventry Exchanges

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that Britain was ready to allow Germany and Italy to use a time period on the British Broadcasting Corporation programmes, providing Germany and Italy allowed Britain time on their networks.—United Press.

DANZIG'S FATE DECIDED, SAYS BERLIN MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

interrupted his leave and has rejoined his post. The Minister's sudden return is believed to be connected with the report that the question of including Lithuania in the proposed guarantee of the Baltic State by England, France and Russia, is under discussion in Moscow.—Trans-Ocean.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS

LONDON, July 3.—As a result of the retirement through ill-health of Admiral Backhouse, the Admiralty has announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Tottenham has been promoted Admiral from June 26. Rear-Admiral Francis Tower has been promoted Vice-Admiral from the same date, and placed on the retired list from June 26. Vice-Admiral Alfred Evans has been promoted Vice-Admiral from June 26 and placed on the retired list from June 30.—Reuter Special.

Troops Told: "Prepare"

LONDON, July 3.—Military circles report that several British regular army units have been ordered to prepare for "possible embarkation". It is said that those affected are infantry units " earmarked " for the expeditionary force Great Britain would send to the Continent in the event of war.

It is interpreted that embarkation is not imminent, but that the units would be sent abroad immediately in the event of war.—United Press.

Polish Attitude Praised

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons the Prime Minister told Mr. Hugh Dalton, who spoke of the calm courage and self-control being displayed by Poland in the face of grave provocation, that the British Government much appreciated the attitude of the Polish Government.

Mr. Chamberlain was answering a supplementary question, which followed a statement he made on the position at Danzig.

He said: " Reliable reports indicate that extensive measures of a military character are being carried out in the Free City.

" A large and increasing number of German nationals have recently arrived in the Free City, ostensibly as tourists, and a local defence corps is being formed under the name of the Heimwehr.

" The Polish Government has received from the German Government notification of a visit by the German cruiser Koelnberg to Danzig for three days from August 25.

" The Polish Government is informing the Danzig Senate that it sees no objection to this visit.

" His Majesty's Government is maintaining close contact with the Polish and French Governments regarding developments in the Danzig situation.

" I invited by a Labour Member in another supplementary question to inform Herr Hitler personally that any attempt to change the status of Danzig by force would be instantly resisted by the British Government.

" The Premier remarked that the position of the British Government had been made perfectly clear by the Foreign Secretary.—British Wireless.

Gdynia Replaces Danzig

DANZIG, July 3.—The Bank of Danzig this evening announced that the transfer of interest and amortisation of payments on Danzig's foreign loans will be discontinued for the time being.

Moreover the bank will, for the time being, reject requests for foreign exchange destined for purposes other than normal commercial transactions, or travelling expenses.

Informed financial quarters declare that the bank was forced to take these measures since foreign exchange receipts from harbour fees and from exports to Poland have consistently declined of late.

The trade of the port of Danzig, which in 1928 totalled 1,470,000,000 guilders, declined to 375,000,000 guilders in 1938.

On the other hand, Gdynia's trade increased from 133,000,000 guilders in 1929 to 1,183,000,000 in 1938.

Danzig's foreign exchange revenues has declined correspondingly, and as a result, Danzig's clearing balance towards Poland, which had been unfavourable for some years owing to the decline in Polish goods traffic through Danzig, has become still more unfavourable of late.

The boycott in Poland has been a big contribution, while Danzig has also had to increase her imports. These factors combined in the steady deterioration of Danzig's foreign exchange situation.—Trans-Ocean.

Hitler's Demands

Paris, July 3. The newspaper "Le Figaro" reports that Herr Hitler is considering sending a note to Britain and France asserting that the consolidation of European peace demands a prompt settlement of the question of Danzig's return to the Reich.

The French Foreign Office said they have no information on the subject.—United Press.

248 Die In U.S. Celebrations

NEW YORK, July 3.—Casualties so far during the four-day Fourth of July holiday number 248 dead, and hundreds injured, mostly due to motor accidents and drownings, but shootings have also accounted for nine.

The intense heat sent millions to the beaches, many sleeping on the sands for the last two days. The 5,000,000th visitor entered the British Pavilion at the World's Fair today, and the total attendance since the opening of the Fair exceeds 11,500,000.—Reuter.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Banks Ltd. 1,325 n.
H.K. Bankers Ltd. 70 n.
Chartered 27 1/2 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. 26 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C. 12 n.
East Asia 85 n.

INSURANCES
Cantons 230 n.
Unions 432 1/2 n.
China Underwriters 135 n.
H.K. Fire 185 n.

SHIPPING
Douglas 67 n.
Steamboats 15 n.
Indo-China, P. 60 n.
Indo-China, D. 30 n.
Shell Beaters 81 1/3 n.
Waterboats 810 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves 110 n.
Docks 1820 n.
Providents 4 1/2 n.
New Eng. Sh. 850 n.
Sh. Docks 100 n.

MINING
Kallian 170 n.
Raub 840 n.
Venz. Gold 4 n.
Hongkong Mines 4 n.

LANDS
Hotels 5 1/2 n.
Lands 30 n.
Lands 4% deb. 30 n.
Shai Lands Sh. 8 1/4 n.
H.K. Realities 480 n.
Chinese Estates 100 n.

UTILITIES
Trams 10 1/2 n.
Peak Trams (old) 740 n.
Peak Trams (new) 370 n.
Star Ferries 60 1/2 n.
Y. Ferries 22 1/2 n.
China Lights (old) 8 1/2 n.
China Lights (new) 580 n.
H.K. Electric 55 n.
Macao Electric 18 n.
Sandalan Light 12 n.
Telephones (old) 23 1/2 n.
Telephones (new) 770 n.
Traction (Pref.) 22 1/2 n.

INDUSTRIALS
Cald. Macq. (Ord.), Sh. 14 n.
Cald. Macq. (Pref.), Sh. 13 n.
Canton Ices 1 n.
Cements 13 n.
H.K. Ropes 370 n.

INDUSTRIALS
Dairy Farms (old) 21 1/2 n.
Dairy Farms (new) 21 n.
Watsons 8 1/2 n.
Lane, Crawford 750 n.
Sinceres 180 n.
Wing On (H.K.) 41 n.
Powell, Ltd. 1 n.

COTTON MILLS
Ewo Sh. 10 1/2 n.
Shai Cotton Sh. 112 n.
Zhong Sing Sh. 42 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh. 40 1/2 n.

MISC.
H.K. Entertainments 600 n.
Constructions 155 n.
Vibro Ruling 8 1/2 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1025

G. Bonds
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 4% p.m. b.
H.K. Govt. Loan 3 1/2% 90 1/2% ea.
Marsmans (Lon.) s/- 13 1/3 n.
Marsmans (H.K.) s/- 4 1/2 n.

DRAMATIC TALE OF THETIS' END

(Continued from Page 1.)

dangerous, as the compartment was only just showing above water, and the submarine was held up by a single wire.

"With a tremor of emotion in his voice, Captain Orum spoke of the very gallant behaviour of all the men aboard.

"I saw no sign of panic at any time," he added. "Whenever there was any work to be done, I heard the men talking and joking until the foul air caused them to keep quiet.

"They showed quiet bravery of which the memory will live with me for ever."

The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BREAKS OUT ON MONGOL BORDER

(Continued from Page 1.)

and Manchukuo forces on Sunday afternoon.

Early this morning, the Japanese forces which advanced their positions on the right bank of the Khaba River opened fierce artillery bombardment of the Outer Mongol positions on the opposite side of the river.

The Japanese Yamagata detachment repulsed a mechanised unit of the Outer Mongol forces which penetrated the Khaba River bank from Nomonhan. Ten Outer Mongol tanks were captured by the same Japanese raiding unit.

In an outflanking movement, a Japanese flying column advanced to Changchun, about 15 miles west of Changchun, at 5 p.m. on Sunday and repulsed the Outer Mongol forces from the vicinity. About 20 Outer Mongol tanks were disabled in the engagement.

Units of the Japanese air force appeared over the Outer Mongol artillery positions on the Khaba River, about 25 miles from Changchun, at noon to-day and relentlessly bombed them.

The Outer Mongol artillery were silenced later in the morning. About 100 trucks on the bank of the Khaba River were also strafed and damaged, field dispatches further claim.

About 11 a.m. to-day 12 Soviet planes appeared over the Japanese positions on Mergene Height facing Nomonhan, while another 20 Soviet planes came to bomb the same Japanese positions at 11.40 a.m. Subjected to intense anti-aircraft fire, the Soviet planes on both occasions fled.—Domei.

G. Bonds
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 4% p.m. b.
H.K. Govt. Loan 3 1/2% 90 1/2% ea.
Marsmans (Lon.) s/- 13 1/3 n.
Marsmans (H.K.) s/- 4 1/2 n.

POST OFFICE.

PARCEL POST

Registered and Parcel Post Service to Swatow and Foochow is temporarily suspended.

MAIL FOR CANTON

Registered and Ordinary mail and Parcels (not Insured) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Formosa and Swatow	Canton Maru	July 4.
Shanghai	Klon	July 4.
Shanghai	Kiangsu	July 4.
Saloon	Loos	July 4.
Shanghai	Nagato Maru	July 4.
Australia and Manila	Nelloro	July 4.
Canton	Sirogane Maru	July 4.
Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow	Szechuen	July 4.
Amoy	Van Heutz	July 4.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 28th June.	Air France Plane	July 5.
Straits	Asphalion	July 5.
Straits and Europe via Suez (Papers etc.)—London date, 5th June and London Parcels—London date, 1st June.		
Manila	Emp. of Japan	July 5.
Saloon	Felix Roussel	July 5.
Calcutta and Straits	Talma	July 5.
Java and Manila	Burdwan	July 5.
Straits	Hollow	July 5.
Tientsin	Imperial Airways	July 5.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 1st July.	Imperial Airways Plane	July 6.
Haliphong, Pakhol, Holhow and Fort Bayard	Kaying	July 6.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 28th June.	Pan American Airways Plane	July 6.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 10th June)	Pres. Garfield	July 6.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 10th June)	Pres. Pierce	July 6.
Japan and Shanghai	Yasukuni Maru	July 6.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time
Shanghai	Tai Seun Hong	Tues., July 4, 12.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard, and Haliphong	Jean Dupuis	Tues., July 4, 2 p.m.
Japan	Yusungang	Tues., July 4, 7 p.m.
Wednesday		
Parcels only for Straits	Van Heutz	Wed., July 5, 5 a.m.
Canton	Sirogane Maru	Wed., July 5, 8.15 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Felix Roussel	Wed., July 5, 10.30 p.m.
Haliphong	Hupen	Thurs., July 6, 10 a.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China—due Air France Plane	Yasukuni Maru	Wed., July 5, 11 a.m.
Manila, 5th July.	Reg.	July 5, 11.30 a.m.
	Ord.	July 5, Noon.
	Reg.	July 5, 11.30 a.m.
	Ord.	July 5, Noon.
Swatow	Mingsang	Wed., July 5, 1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Halton	Wed., July 5, 3 p.m.
Chunchoo, Amoy and (Foochow via Chunchoo)	Taiyuan	Wed., July 5, 3.30 p.m.
Haliphong	Wingong	Wed., July 5, 4 p.m.

Thursday

Shanghai, Japan and Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) via Siberia	Corfu	Thurs., July 6, 10.30 a.m.
Haliphong	Loos	Thurs., July 6, 1 p.m.
Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar	Bolesvain	Thurs., July 6, 3.30 p.m.
Sandakann	Woolgar	Thurs., July 6, 3.30 p.m.
Manila	President Pierce	Thurs., July 6, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Imperial Airways Plane Direct Service"—due London 13th July	Reg.	Thurs., July 6, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	July 6, 5.30 p.m.
	Reg.	July 6, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	July 6, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Imperial Airways Plane	Reg.	Thurs., July 6, 5 p.m.
Australia by Imperial Airways Direct Service—due Sydney 14th July	Reg.	July 6, 5.30 p.m.
	Ord.	July 6, 5.30 p.m.
	Reg.	July 6, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	July 7, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Hono-Pan	Reg.	Fri., July 7, 5 p.m.
Iulu, and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco 13th July	Reg.	July 6, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	July 6, 5.30 p.m.
	Reg.	July 6, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	July 7, 7.30 a.m.

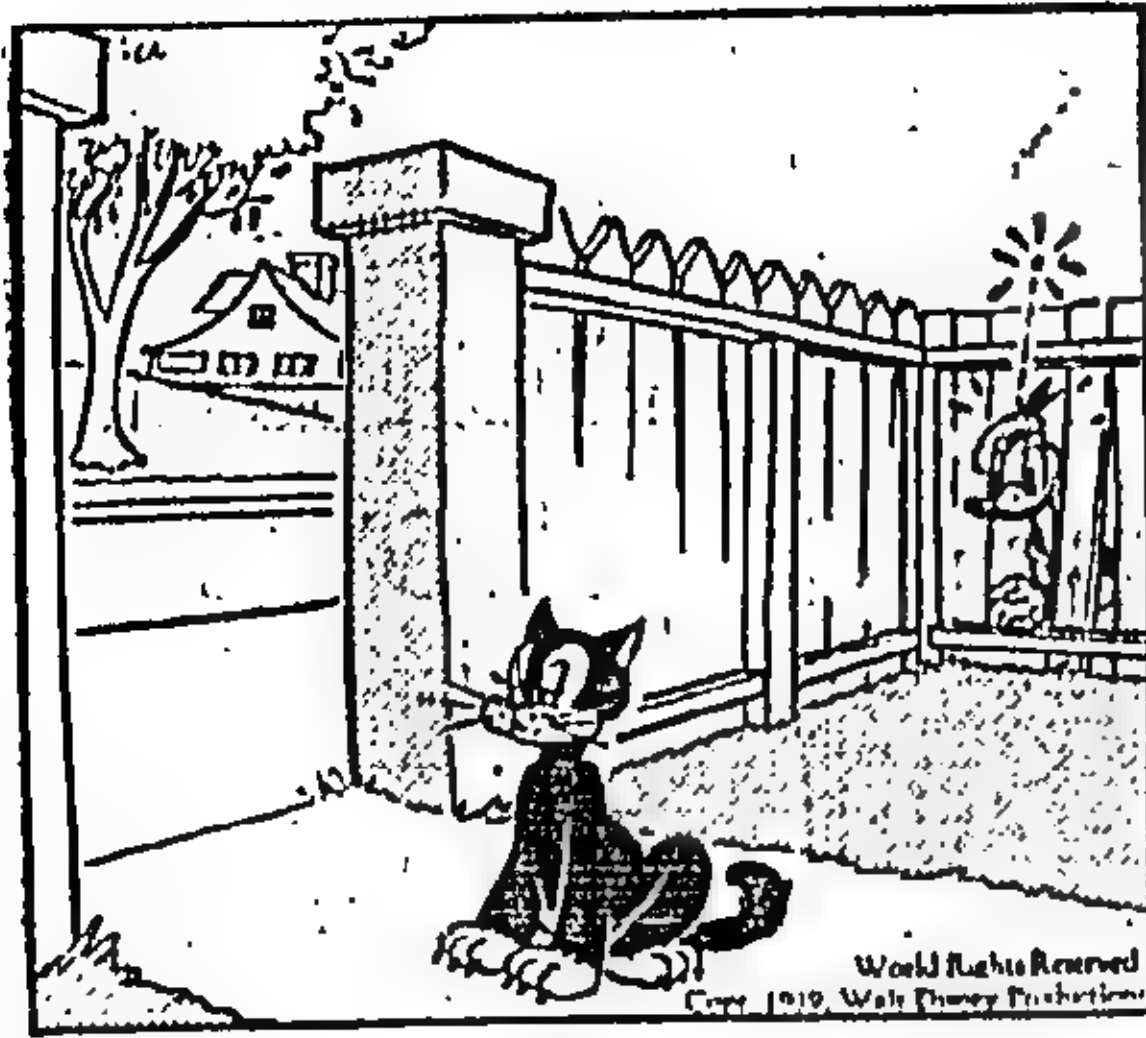
Friday

Shanghai	Conte Rosso	Fri., July 7, 8.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Holhow and Pakhol	Szechuen	Fri., July 7, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow	Yuhshing	Fri., July 7, 12.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America via	Emp. of Japan	Fri., July 7, 12.30 p.m.
Vancouver B.C. and (Parcels and Papers only for Canada)—due	Parcels	July 6, 5 p.m.
Vancouver B.C., 25th July	Reg.	July 7, 9.15 a.m.
Parcels and Papers only for Calcutta Kutsang	Reg.	July 7, 10 a.m.
	Ord.	July 7, 10 a.m.
	Reg.	July 7, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	July 8, 8.30 a.m.

Saturday

Air Mail for "K.L.M. Airways Direct Service"—due Amsterdam 18th July	Reg
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DONALD DUCK



DANIEL CRAWFORD

(OLD MATURED)

WHISKY

\$5.20 per bottle

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

WINDING-UP PETITION

Order Against Ching Kee Steam Navigation Co.

The Hongkong branch of the Ching Kee Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was ordered to be wound up by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor at the Supreme Court yesterday, following a petition to this effect by the Shiang Kee, otherwise known as the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., one of the shareholders.

It was disclosed during the proceedings that the Company had six ships at present lying in the waters of the Colony, and that the head office had already been ordered to be wound up by the Chungking District Court.

The petition was opposed by shareholders holding 50,000 shares, and the Dai-ken Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese concern and one of the creditors.

The petitioners were represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Macnamara, instructed by Mr. D. L. Strellett, of Geo. K. Hall, Brutton and Co., Mr. H. C. Sheldon, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almeida, J.P., instructed by Mr. H. J. Armstrong, of Deacons, opposed the petition on behalf of the following shareholders: Hsu Chin-tang (4,394 shares), Hsu Teh-yen (3,784), Cheng Teh-chun (2,502), Kuo Yung-tang (2,044), Kuo Ching-chang (1,584), Ye Wei-tung (1,420), Yu Wei-fan (1,000), Li Yu-hsiang (70), Cheng Pen-ching (6,377), Cheng Chung-yu (9,170), Chang Chi-yu (9,623), Chang Pen-fah (5,420), Chang Hsin-teh (4,500), Teh (4,330), Chang Hsin-teh (4,500), and the Dai-ken Kisen Kaisha, who are creditors to the amount of \$47,157.32. All of them are of Dai-ken.

At the outset, Mr. Potter said that as Mr. T. F. Lo, who acted as expert on Chinese law for the petitioners, had filed an affidavit, he would put him in the witness-box for cross-examination by Mr. Sheldon. In answer to Mr. Sheldon, the said Article 77, Section 1 of the Chinese Criminal Code, which he had translated, provided the death penalty or penal servitude for life for transferring merchant vessels to an enemy. Under Chinese law, "conspiring with an enemy country," "supplying money and properties," "this was not necessarily limited to supplying such things directly to an enemy State but included supplying to an individual or corporate body of an enemy status which could be or indirectly benefit the enemy country. In the present case, the chartering of ships to Japan was covered by the section. Mr. Lo said he could not agree that the word "kok" (country) mentioned in the section was confined only to naval, military or government forces.

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that it does not apply to private individuals or private property such as merchant ships. The terms are general, like supplying money and properties. It does not specify either the State or an individual, but if anything indirectly benefits an enemy State it is covered by the section.

Opening the case, Mr. Potter said the Ching Kee Company was incorporated with limited liability under the laws of China in April, 1920. The head office was in Chungking, but at all material times there had been a branch office in Hongkong.

Text of Petition

Counsel then read out the petition, which stated in part: "The Company owns 20 steamships of which six—the Sheng Lee, Mao Lee, An Lee, Feng Lee, Eng Lee and Hsin Lee—are now, and have been for about 18 months, lying in the waters of this Colony.

"Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan in 1937, the business of the Company in Hongkong has practically ceased and the said six vessels have remained in Hongkong.

"Since the middle of January this year the officers of the Company formerly in charge of the business in Hongkong have ceased to control its affairs, nor have they, so far as the petitioners are able to ascertain, attended at the offices in Hongkong, or opened any other place of business.

"Towards the beginning of the month of February, 1939, the Dai-ken Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese concern with a branch office in Hongkong, claimed to have received authority from the Company to take possession of and control the movements of the said ships and, as representatives of the Company, applied to the Harbour Master for clearances in respect of the Mao Lee and An Lee. As a result of certain proceedings before the Court, clearance of the said two ships was ordered to be stopped.

"The petitioners are shareholders in the Company, holding 1,500 shares of \$50 each, fully paid up. On their petition an order was made by the District Court of Chungking on February 21, 1939, that the Company be wound up and that Jun-ku Choy, Ting Z. Chang and Yuen-wu Wong, be appointed liquidators. The District Court at Chungking is a Court of competent jurisdiction to order the winding up of the Company, the said Court having derived special jurisdiction for that purpose in February 20, 1939.

Ceased Business

"The Company is indebted to various persons in Hongkong. It has been carrying on business in the Colony and can only carry on business in China for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Furthermore, in view of the existence of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Company Japanese business would either involve it in a breach of the laws of China with regard to trading with an enemy or result in the seizure of its ships by hostile forces. In the circumstances it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

"There is danger to the assets, principally the said steamships of the Company now lying in the waters of Hongkong, unless a winding-up order is made and liquidators are appointed by this Court."

The grounds for the petition, said Mr. Potter, were: That the Company had already been wound up by an order of compulsory liquidation in the country of its incorporation and consequently it was difficult to see how it could function in Hongkong under these circumstances.

The Company had, in fact, ceased to do business in Hongkong, the Chinese employees having departed and not having done anything for many months; and

It was just and equitable to wind up the Company because the whole business had gone, it being impossible under existing circumstances for it to carry on in conformity with the laws of the country in which it was incorporated.

Counsel then produced copies of the order made by the District Court of Chungking, and pointed out that there had been an appeal which, however, was dismissed by the Supreme Court of China on the procedure and merits of the case, and that the order was supported by the grounds he had put forward. Mr. Potter said that the law that he was asking to be applied in this case had existed for generations. The position would be the same if it concerned a Japanese company with its head office in Tokyo.

Japanese Affidavit

In the present case, an appeal against an order made by the District Court of Chungking had been dismissed, and this in itself was a short and effective ground for invoking the jurisdiction of this Court.

Referring to the affidavit filed by Mr. B. Matsumoto, attorney for the D.K.K., and the Ching Kee Company, Mr. Potter said he would take objection to any portion of the statement which dealt with law. Mr. Matsumoto, he said, was only a counsellor in the Marine Court of Dai-ken and this was not sufficient to qualify him as an expert in Chinese law.

Mr. Matsumoto, in his affidavit, suggested that the Emergency Appeal Law of China prohibiting the transfer of arms and other war materials to enemy countries did not apply to ordinary trading with private concerns. The D.K.K. were prepared to accept the law, but the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong that the ships would not be seized by the Japanese Government, and that if the D.K.K. were

given possession of the vessels, they would only be used for commercial purposes and legitimate trade on the coast of China.

Absurd Suggestion

This suggestion, Mr. Potter observed, was absurd because most of the places along the coast of China were already in Japanese hands and therefore it was tantamount to trading with an enemy country. The Court should treat the laws of China as English laws, the object of which was to restrain the activities of its nationals on behalf of an enemy country. The facts disclosed in Mr. Matsumoto's affidavit were that the D.K.K., having been appointed agents by the head office of the Ching Kee, were entitled to assume control of the ships lying in Hongkong.

If this were true the position would be remarkable, because the D.K.K., being a Japanese concern, were being asked to become agents of a Chinese company, said Mr. Potter. Such an act was illegal in view of the fact that a state of war existed between the two countries, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, this Court should presume that the English law was exactly the same as the Chinese law.

Other Activities

It was also stated in the affidavit that, apart from the ships in Hongkong, the Company had 14 others, three of which were being run in the ordinary course of business and the remaining 11 being chartered to Japanese concerns. It had been suggested that the suspension of the Company in Hongkong was only temporary and would be resumed as soon as business conditions justified it.

During the past year, the affidavit went on, the business was carried on profitably. Mr. Potter observed that if companies in England were allowed to trade with enemy countries they would also have returned a favourable balance.

The grounds of opposition, according to the affidavit, were that if the winding up order were made the Company would be prevented from making any profits and also that the excessive cost involved in the winding up was entirely unjustified.

In answer to Mr. Matsumoto's affidavit, Mr. Jun-ku Choy had filed a statement in which he pointed out that no document concerning the appointment of the D.K.K. as agents had been produced, and that when he did business in Hongkong, the Chinese Merchants Company hired the Sheng Lee as a bulk in Hongkong, no such information was given.

Mr. T. K. King, Shipping Manager of the China Merchants, had also filed an affidavit, saying that he went to the Ching Kee premises in Wing Lok Street in April last and found nobody there. Subsequent inquiries disclosed that his accounts with various banks had been closed since January last, and at no time was he mentioned in the D.K.K. having been appointed agents.

Mr. King also stated that since August, 1938, it had been impossible to trade between ports for the ships were liable to seizure by the Japanese. In other words, a ship flying the Chinese National flag, if it wished to trade, could only do so with the consent of the Japanese naval authorities.

Acts Prohibited

Mr. Potter then referred to the affidavit of Mr. Lo and said that no one could fail to agree with his opinion on Chinese law. In the opinion of Mr. Lo, the relations between the Ching Kee Company and the D.K.K. could, in a wider sense, be construed as an infringement of the law and that the acts of the Company and the attempts thereof were both prohibited.

Counsel concluded by submitting that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, and on the grounds which he had set out, the law in China as regards trading with an enemy was the same as in England, and therefore the Court had jurisdiction to order the winding up of the Company.

Replying for the opponents, Mr. Sheldon said the allegation that the Company had ceased to carry on business was answered by Mr. Matsumoto in his affidavit in which he stated that the suspension was only temporary. It had been said that the typhoon of September, 1937, and the hostilities, were responsible for the closing up of the business. But surely, Counsel contended, the Company should not be wound up just

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ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Bach Concert Including Concerto in C Major

"IL TROVATORE," ACT IV

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.00-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.

12.30 Sam Browne (Baritone) and

Casani Club Orchestra.

Easter Morning—Fox-Trot; Wanderers—Fox-Trot; Casani Club

Orchestra; My Shadow's Where My Sweetheart Used To Be (Hida and Carr); I'm Sitting Here On A Hill

Top (Sam Thanks a million); Sam Browne (Baritone) with Orchestra

and the Rhythm Sisters; Crying My Heart Out For You—Fox-Trot

Casani Club Orchestra; The Star and

Rhythm in My Nursery Rhymes (Laurie and Chaplin); Sam

Brown (Baritone) with The Rhythm Sisters and Orchestra; The Feller

That Played The Planner—Comedy Waltz; Life Begins When You're in

Love—Fox-Trot (The Music Goes Round); Casani Club Or-

chestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Reginald Dixon at the Organ.

Naughty Marietta—Film Selection (Herbert); Mississippi—Film Selection

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tion (Rogers); Broadway Melody of 1939

Film Selection; Curly Top—Film Selection.

1.15 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.30 Orchestra.

1.32 Overture (Tchaikovsky).... The Philharmonic Orchestra, Berlin, with the Ural Cossack's Choir conducted by Alexander Kiehl; Berceuse (Sibelius); King Christian Suite—Musette (Sibelius);... Royal Opera House Orchestra, Stockholm; King Christian Suite—Musette (Sibelius);... Royal Opera House Orchestra, Stockholm; Norwegian Dance In D Major (Grieg, Op. 35).... Gustave Cloez and The Philharmonic Orchestra of Paris; Slavonic Dance No. 1 in C Major (Dvorak); Slavonic Dance No. 2 in E Minor (Dvorak);... Czech Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Václav Talich.

2.15 Close Down.

9.00 Back Concert.

Partin In B Flat.... Harold Samuel (Piano); Trio From "The Musical Offering".... Italian Trio (Pietro-neri—Violini; Bonucci—Cello; Casella—Piano); Prelude And Fugue No. 1 in C Major; Prelude And Fugue No. 2 in C Minor.... Harriet Cohen (Piano); Musette.... Pablo Casals (Cello) with Piano accomp. by Nicholas Mednikoff; Polonaise And Badinerie (from Suite No. 2 in D Minor).... Marcel Moyse (Flute) with Piano accomp. by Georges Truc; Concerto In C Major.... Arthur Schnabel and Karl Ulrich Schnabel (Two Pianos) and The London Symphony Orchestra cond. by Adrian Boult.

7.00 Closing Local Stock Quota-

tion.

7.30 Verdi's "Il Trovatore" Act IV.

Singers in order of appearance: Bianca Sencetti; Francesco Merli; Enrico Molinari and Giuseppe Zinetti with Chorus of La Scala Milan and Milan Symphony Orchestra.

Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) and Ignaz Friedman (Piano).

Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 2 (Chopin); Ignaz Friedman (Piano); Romance In A Major, Op. 84, No. 2 (Schumann, arr. Kreisler); Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) with Piano accomp. by Ferguson Webster; Invitation To The Dance (Weber-Op. 63); Ignaz Friedman (Piano); Legende, Op. 17 (Wienianski); Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) and Orchestra Des Concerts Colonne cond. by Georges Gneuss.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Band Music.

Amperito Roca (Tenditor); Bells Of St. Mark (Rimmer);... Callender's Senior Band; Songs Of Scotland (Rutherford); The Regimental Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards cond. by Capt. George Miller.

8.15 London Relay—Cricket—Oxford v. Cambridge.

A commentary during the third day's play by E. W. Swanton from Lord's Cricket Ground, London.

8.30 B.B.C. Recording—"The Vicar's Garden Party."

A Sketch by Stanley West.

8.45 Folk Dances.

Scandinavian Dances; (a) Varsouvienne; (b) Feder Middel; (c) Mallesbrook; (d) Lot Is Dead.... Folk Dance Orchestra cond. by Victor Olaf; Kirkby Malzeard Sword Dance (arr. Sharp); The Flamboyant Sword Dance arr. Sharp.... B.B.C. Wireless Military Band cond. by B. Walton O'Donnell.

9.00 Concert Waltzes.

The Swallow Waltz; The Broken String.... Russian Novelty Orchestra; Rosenkavalier Waltzes (R. Strauss); Bruno Walter conducting the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—"Food for Thought."

Short talks on matters of topical interest.

9.45 London Relay—Sports News and Market Notes.

9.50 New Dance Programme.

Quickstep—My Blue Heaven; Slow Fox-Trot—Just One More Chance;... Josephine Bradley and Her Ballroom Orchestra; Fox-Trots—Maybe It's The Spring; Watching The Stars (film "Splinters in the Air"); Ambrose and His Orchestra; Pasodoble;... Bella Epiphonia; Tango—La Caramela;... Orquesta Tipica; Roberto Firpo; Fox-Trots—We Speak Of You Often; I Can't Get You Out Of My Mind.... Harry Roy and His Orchestra; Waltz—I Shall Always Remember You Smiling; Fox-Trot—The Time Dreamland; Hugo Rimold and His Orchestra; Fox-Trot—Red Wing.... Freddie Schnickelfritz; Fishnet And His Band; Quickstep—The Blackbird Hop; Fox-Trot—The Palms Stroll.... Jack Harris and His Orchestra.

10.30 London Relay—The Indian Police.

The Day's Work in the Punjab; Talks by Serving Officers, introduced by E. W. Wace, Deputy Inspector-General.

11.00 Close Down.



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ON THE

7th and 8th JULY, 1939

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HAL LORENZO & TOBY GREY
THE HARMONY THREE
PEANUT ROACH
B. S. M. SMOE
CPL. FRASERGOOD
GASTON D'AUQUINO
COLLEEN NG QUINN
LUTLEY BETTY LEE
HILLY NELSON
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July 4, 1939

Independence Day

ONE hundred and sixty-three years ago to-day fifty-five signatures were set to the Declaration of Independence by which the "Representatives of United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions," did "in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That These United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that They are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved . . ."

To win independence from the tyranny of King George III cost the lives of some 7,000 American colonists. Almost 150 years later, the United States expended treasure incalculable and the lives of 30,000 of its young men, in aiding England's defence against a continental aggressor.

Many ties, besides that of the common sacrifice of the flower of their manhood in the struggle against the mailed fist a quarter of a century ago, are serving today to bind the two English-speaking nations close to one another, and the reception afforded Their Majesties the King and Queen on their recent tour of Canada and the United States was a gratifying indication of that accord and well-being now in existence between the two great Democracies.

To-day, on the 163rd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we find a unity of conviction between the two peoples that complete understanding, harmony and unity of action by the English-speaking nations is the only thing that can bring order out of the chaos into which the world might plunge, and would assure peace

Poland would FIGHT for freedom

THE Poles are ready to fight if their liberty is menaced, or their territory is invaded by the Germans. They will defend the freedom and independence which they have now recovered for twenty-one years, after enduring nearly one hundred and fifty years of oppression, divided up between the three Empires of the Romanovs, the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns.

Too much blood was shed to regain Polish independence in a long tale of risings and revolutions throughout a century and a half of slavery for the Polish people to give up their precious freedom without fighting to the last in its defence.

This is an axiom of Eastern European politics. And that determination, moreover, is not confined to nationalists or militarists.

Polish Labour organised in the "P.P.S."—the Polish Socialist Party—was first in the present crisis to tell the world that they would strike back should their Republic be menaced.

The Polish working people have a long revolutionary tradition. It was the P.P.S. which in the darkest days of Tsarist rule, when growing bourgeois prosperity in Russian Poland was gradually killing the spirit of insurrection, added "National independence" to their banner.

The older generation of Polish Labour fought regular battles with the Cossacks on the barricades in 1905-1906.

The working classes in town and country flocked to join the Pilsudski Legion in the Great War. Their sons burn to carry on these traditions.

The Polish worker—and the peasant in the same degree—feel responsible for the independence of their country for which so much of their blood was shed.

When the Peasant and Socialist parties, in opposition for the last twelve years, asked for participation in the government and for a democratic electoral law they declared, in support of their claim: "Poland's national defence cannot be effective and strong without an active co-operation of the majority of the people."

This claim was put forward again in the recent crisis. It cannot be neglected by the regime of the successor of Pilsudski.

In 1920 when the Soviet armies thundered up to the gates of Warsaw, Peasant leader Witos and Socialist Daszyński formed a national cabinet—and won the war.

The present crisis of 1939 is in many respects a dangerous and President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly-Rydz, who inherited Pilsudski's power and authority, are expected to form a Cabinet of national concentration in face of the crisis.

Immediately after the Nazis seized Memel and Hitler had made his triumphal entry into the city Herr von Ribbentrop suggested to M. Lipski, Polish Ambassador in Berlin, that the two countries ought to start "negotiations on Danzig."

It was then proposed that a

even though the rest of the world were ablaze. This is incontrovertible.

The last three or four years have been marked as a period of unprecedented cordiality between the two nations—a cordiality which will be emphasised in Hongkong to-day when Americans and their British guests gather at the American Club to honour the first President of the United States.

The maintenance of that cordiality is a bulwark against the forces of disorder which, to-day, constitute a far greater menace to liberty than any of the tyrannies charged against "the Present King of Great Britain" on July 4, 1776.

by
**JERZY
SZAPIRO**

German corridor should be cut through the "Polish Corridor."

The Polish people supported their emphatic negative to this suggestion by partial mobilisation.

No chances were taken. The Polish Government realised that one never knows where "conversations" with Hitler end.

This mobilisation was a perfect success. Poland is militarily one of the strongest countries in Europe. So far as the training of her troops and of the reserve goes, she still claims a slight superiority over Germany, where conscription was introduced only five years ago by the present regime.

The Polish standing army is about 400,000 strong, including the corps of Frontier Guards and various other semi-military bodies. To-day, after the partial mobilisation, Poland has over half a million men standing to arms. Should war break out, she can mobilise up to 8,000,000 men, and place round about 150 divisions in the field.

The Polish Air Force consists of 1,600 first line planes and the reserves. The capitals of all Central European countries are within two hours' flight from Polish aerodromes in a fast modern bomber. My countrymen are daring and pugnacious aviators.

Poland has her own aeroplane manufacturing industry, which will now be extended and developed from the proceeds of the new "Air Force Loan." Oilfields in the south-east form an adequate source of petrol, and we possess our own oil refining industry.

The question is often asked whether Poland would go to war to hold the "Corridor" and prevent the Nazis seizing Danzig.

I believe she would, because the Vistula, greatest of Polish rivers, flows into the sea through an estuary which is on Danzig territory.

The Vistula is Poland's life line; and the province of Pomerania—the corridor leading to the Baltic—is as Polish in population and tradition as Cracow or Warsaw.

Modern Poland, with her 150,000 square miles of territory, thickly populated by 35,000,000 people, must be inseparable from her 85 miles of sea coast. Her place on the shores of the Baltic is Poland's most cherished possession.

Poland has two ports, Gdynia and Danzig. Both are on the Baltic shore of the Corridor, and between them they carry three-



**Marshal Smigly-Rydz,
Polish Army C-in-C.**

quarters of her entire foreign trade. Before the War Danzig was one of several German ports on the Baltic.

Its yearly turnover amounted to 2,000,000 tons. Now the annual volume of trade equals 6,000,000 tons thanks to Danzig's connection with Polish industry.

Gdynia, a fishing village fifteen years ago, is now a thriving modern city of 100,000. It has grown to be, perhaps, the largest Baltic port. Last year 8,000,000 tons of goods were shipped across its quays.

Everything depends on this strip of Baltic seaboard. Once this free access to the sea was denied Poland, she would sink to the condition of an economic and political dependency of the Third Reich.

There is politically hardly a more dangerous spot in the world than the big plain on Europe's crossroads which the Western Slavonic tribes, now the Polish nation, chose for settlement long centuries ago.

The German octopus and the Russian giant are Poland's neighbours on frontiers of over 2,500 miles.

Poland is a barrier between the two great empires, now under Nazism and Communism, more bitter enemies than ever.

In order to resist their pressure Poland's diplomacy must be extremely elastic. Her main task is manoeuvring between the two without committing herself to the support of either or to any policy of encirclement.

For friendship and for aid Poland must look elsewhere, far beyond her frontiers. France is her old ally, and now the Poles seek Great Britain's support against aggression.

The news of the promised British assistance, of course, delighted Warsaw. But even without that indication of strong support the Poles would fight if their territorial integrity or national honour were menaced.

We will not yield our freedom while we remain alive to fight.

We will not contemplate once again the slavery of alien rule which we endured for so many long and cruel years.

We are united and free. So we shall remain.

Tientsin Now: What Next?

By
D. BARKER

THE Japanese blockade the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, nominally to force the British to hand over four Chinese alleged to have murdered a certain Cheng Shikang, but it may be, to begin to thrust the British themselves from China altogether.

If that be so, Tientsin tactics will not do for long. For if the British are to go at all, they must go from Shanghai, greatest city of China, among the first half-dozen ports of the world. Shanghai is a sea-gate for about £300,000,000 of trade a year, half that of all China. Call it Paris of the East if you are feeling romantic, but Liverpool of the East is nearer the facts.

It is one thing to blockade the British conveniently grouped in a Concession in Tientsin, quite another to oppose them in Shanghai where they co-operate, in an International Settlement, not only with Americans and Chinese, but with the Japanese themselves. For in a Concession the Chinese Government leases the land to the British Government, to be re-leased in lots to its nationals; in a Settlement an area is set aside for the residence of foreigners, each of whom leases his land directly from the Chinese owners. In addition, the Settlement is granted self-government within its boundaries.

Nearly a century ago after the opium wars—the century of the incident that led to them occurred last month—Britain gained trading rights in several Chinese ports, including Shanghai, then only a mournful stretch of mud. They obtained permission to buy land at Soochow Creek to establish trading houses, and soon the French and Americans held similar areas.

As the prosperity and population of the settlements grew the British and Americans combined to form the International Settlement. The French, except for a brief time held aloof. Other nations joined in later.

Gradually most of the trade of North China began to pour through Shanghai. The muddy river front became the famous Bund along which great trading houses built their offices, with windows overlooking the bustling river traffic of junk and steamer, sampan and ferryboat. Buses, trams, cars and bicycles crowded the sidewalks through the streets. In time semi-skyrapses were introduced. The British-owned Broadway Mansions gave the place a sky-line. A thousand tongues babbled in the streets, excited White Russians filled the cabarets, factories and warehouses towered over streets where the population density grew to 200 to the acre (compare London's East End, 150 to the acre).

Not one, but three Shanghaies grew up—the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese city.

The International Settlement, with broad Nanking Road leading to the residential quarters, now covers 5583 acres, has a six-mile water-front, and a population of more than 1,000,000, of whom about 95 per cent. are Chinese. Of the foreigners the Japanese lead in numbers, with about three times as many as the British, who come second. Of the £250,000,000 we have invested in China, about £180,000,000 is in Shanghai.

Further south, with a narrow corridor to the water, lies the French Concession, four square miles into which are crowded 500,000 Chinese and 23,000 foreigners, of whom the smallest group, at the last census, was the Albanians, whose national solitude has now been rectified by European politics.

South again is the walled nucleus of the Chinese city from which have grown the industrial suburbs of Chapel, Nankai and Fooking across the river, and in parts of which the population density is 500 to the acre. Factories and slums jostle each other where more than 1,500,000 Chinese live, most of them in squalor.

None of this development, good or bad, would have been possible without the International Settlement and the rights it holds through an agreement with the Chinese, called the Land Regulations. This agreement gives the Settlement its self-government, often criticised, often the cause of riots, yet on the whole workable. As successive waves of Chinese refugees have proved for nearly a century, it has made Shanghai the safest place in China, even though the Settlement police are equipped with machine-guns, wear bullet-proof vests, and have the reputation of being the toughest in the world.

The Settlement is governed by the Shanghai Municipal Council, originally composed of nine foreign members, to which five Chinese members have recently been added. The Council is elected annually, the Chinese by their fellow-countrymen, the foreigners by foreign residents own.

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I wish you'd find your glasses, Rufus—that's twice, to-day you've mistaken me for the maid!"

OVERNIGHT
NEWS PAGE

Munitions Deal

London, July 3. The Daily Herald and Daily Express publish reports to-day from their Singapore correspondents that large shipments of German shells, cartridges, explosives and revolvers for China recently arrived by the steamers Bertram Rickmers, Hans Rickmers, Haland Lovrensen, all from Hamburg, and were transhipped to a Chinese steamer which sailed for Hongkong.

The Daily Herald quotes a report that China and Germany recently signed a £5,000,000 barter agreement under which China supplies wolfram, bauxite and German supplies aeroplanes and munitions.—Reuter.

Thotis Inquiry

STORY OF
DISASTER
IS TOLD

London, July 3. At the opening of the public inquiry into the loss of the Thetis, the Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, representing the Admiralty, said he proposed to call evidence in the following order:

Evidence of the survivors, who number four, regarding what happened at the time of the disaster, the general procedure in regard to the trials of vessels built under contract, previous trials and the history of the Thetis; the Davis Safety Apparatus and actual drill and instruction in connection with the Thetis, witnesses from the tug which completed the Thetis, the steps taken when the submarine failed to come to the surface and vessels and aeroplanes were sent to search and assist, the actions of the rescue vessels when the submarine was located, evidence from the Admiralty regarding the policy of effecting the safety of those serving in submarines.

The Attorney-General observed that he need not say what anxious, careful and repeated consideration has been given to the matter of the best method of saving life from a submarine where possible, and the results of that policy was embodied in the structure of the Thetis with two escape chambers to be used with the Davis Apparatus.

Sir Donald Somervell said that the Thetis was engaged in an acceptance trial prior to being taken over at the time of the disaster, and there was evidence which may or may not have importance that on the morning of June 1 there was some discussion as to her trim.—Reuter.

Story Of Disaster

London, July 3. Sir Donald Somervell said the Thetis gave the signal she was proceeding to dive.

The tanks were slowly flooded and the submarine was found light forward.

When the submarine was on trial she was without her complement of torpedoes and in order to trim the vessel it was not unusual to flood the torpedo tubes.

Lieutenant Woods decided to see if the No. five and No. six tubes could be flooded. He opened the cock of No. five torpedo tube and there was no sign of water through the test cock, but as the door opened the water poured into the compartment.

Woods was so certain of the safety cap on the tube that when the water poured in he thought there was some fracture.

Sir Donald Somervell observed from the rate the water entered that there was an indication that the cap was in fact closed.

The men escaped from the compartment with difficulty and though they endeavoured to close the bulkhead, water entered the next compartment and a part of the flooding the ship hit bottom.

The indicator buoys and smoke candles were released.

It was found impossible to blow any of the main tanks and the only way to get the bow of the battery compartment to be got rid of the water in the two flooded forward compartments.

This could only be done if the rear door communicating with the sea could be closed.

At the risk of their lives Lieutenants Woods and Chapman made attempts to shut the door. They had to proceed via the forward Davis escape chamber, and this was a very complicated arrangement involving the greatest risks owing to the forward flooding.

After several abortive attempts the scheme was abandoned as the men were unable to withstand the pressure and they felt that nothing could be done without outside assistance.

It was arranged that a man or men should escape by the Davis apparatus with a plan which could be communicated to those on the surface if the vessel was found. It was then 10 p.m. and it was clear to those in the submarine they had not been located.—Reuter.

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TIENTSIN RESTRICTIONS
FURTHER TIGHTENEDJapanese Detain
British Engineer

The Japanese have tightened up restrictions against the British Concession in Tientsin and very little milk fit for consumption and virtually no coal are entering the British Concession.

It is understood that two Japanese armed motor-boats are closely examining all coal barges leaving the former Russian Concession, not letting them pass without definite proof and a guarantee that the coal will not be taken to the British Concession.

The Japanese army spokesman announced that the gendarmes have detained Mr. E. T. Griffiths, British engineer of the Butterfield & Swire steamer Yochow for allegedly insulting the Japanese Army.

Anglo-Japanese negotiations on Tientsin are expected to open in Tokyo to-morrow.

Tientsin, July 3. The Japanese appear to have tightened up restrictions against the British Concession and very little milk fit for consumption and virtually no coal are entering the British Concession.

The dairymen, attempting to bring in 200 bottles of milk, told Reuter that, after queuing up for about five hours, he was ordered to bring large cans, unseal the bottles and pour the milk into the cans. The bottles were then examined, after which he was ordered to refill the bottles from the cans.

When the process was finished the milk turned sour in the terrific heat.

It is understood that from to-day two Japanese armed motor-boats are closely examining all coal barges leaving the former Russian Concession, not letting them pass without definite proof and a guarantee that the coal will not be taken to the British Concession.—Reuter.

Many Have No Milk

Tientsin, July 3. The Japanese sentries' inspection of the milk bound for the British Concession to-day resulted in the spoiling of so much that a widespread check failed to reveal any regular customers who had received their daily supply.

Eventually British Military officials sent a truck to the dairy for the military's usual supply.—United Press.

Briton Detained

Tientsin, July 3. The Japanese Army spokesman announced to-day that the gendarmes have detained Mr. E. T. Griffiths, British engineer of the Butterfield & Swire steamer Yochow since his arrest yesterday at 10 p.m. on Woodrow Wilson Street in the First Special Area for allegedly insulting the Japanese Army. The Japanese spokesman said that Mr. Griffiths had been drinking when he was arrested.

The Japanese have promised to investigate the allegation of Mr. John Anderson of the Peking and Tientsin Times that he was stripped and slapped across the face. The spokesman intimated that he did not believe Mr. Anderson's story. He said that he did not expect the Tokyo negotiations will settle the Anglo-Japanese issues involved in the Tientsin crisis.—United Press.

E. T. Griffiths Held

Tientsin, July 3. The British Consulate said that the detained engineer is named Edward T. Griffiths and not "Edwards" as announced by the Japanese.—United Press.

Poiping Attitude

Peiping, July 3. Urging a prompt reply to its four-point demand to the British Concession, the Provisional Government yesterday afternoon issued a statement regarding Tientsin saying that Britain and France have failed to realise the new situation in East Asia.

If the Concession authorities fail to comply with the four demands the statement says, the Chinese authorities would be compelled to take necessary measures for a fundamental settlement.

The Provisional Government requests the Powers to recognise its administrative rights in North China.—Domei.

Army Representatives

Tientsin, July 3. Lt.-Col. Kimihide Ohta and General Major Seichi Ohta have been appointed delegates of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin to the Anglo-Japanese conversations. The two officials are flying from here to Tokyo to-morrow morning.—Domei.

Agenda Not Ready Yet

Tokyo, July 3. The date for opening the Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo on the Tientsin Concession issue has not been fixed yet, according to the spokesman of the Foreign Office. The spokesman also said the agenda had not been prepared.

The spokesman expected that the matter of publicity on the coming talks would be decided upon between the representatives of the two parties.—Domei.

Japanese Explanation

Tokyo, July 3. Commenting on the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo, the spokesman of the War Office in a statement this evening

declared that although the Tokyo parley is designed in principle to settle the local issue in Tientsin, modification of the British attitude toward the current Sino-Japanese situation would inevitably be the prerequisite for a satisfactory settlement of the issue at stake.

The statement points out that the Japanese authorities would demand adjustment of the attitude of the British authorities concerned regarding affairs of urgent necessity to the Japanese military "on the spot" in maintaining peace and order and their security.

Pointing out that the Japanese military authorities in Tokyo are firmly and positively supporting the steps taken by the Japanese military "on the spot" in enforcing the vigorous measures on the British Concession in accordance with the urgent necessity for self-defence, the statement regrets that British agencies have been propagating the allegations that the Japanese were attempting to expel the whole of British interests in China, or that the Japanese measures are also directed against the interests of other third Powers.—Domei.

DANZIG
PUTSCH IS
POSTPONED

London, July 3. The British Press changed its tactics on Monday morning. After being screwed up to tension point over an alleged Nazi putsch on Sunday, the newspapers now declare the danger to be temporarily over "because Germany changed her mind at the last moment."

Some newspapers accuse Germany of starting the rumours to shatter Polish nerves but the Daily Express says the British Secret Service could be trusted to prevent a surprise putsch.—Trans-Ocean.

Ambassador Reports

London, July 3. Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw, and Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, saw Mr. Chamberlain, Premier, at 10 Downing Street to-day.

Sir Howard reported on the general situation in Poland.

Mr. Chamberlain was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace this morning.—Reuter Bulletin.

Crisis Believed Postponed

Paris, July 3. Following the passing of a quiet week-end, which at one time was thought might be eventful, the Press foretells that Germany will make no immediate putsch in Danzig, several writers emphasising the psychological effect of the first stand taken by Britain and France.

M. Leon Blum, writing in Le Populaire, reminds readers that this sort of thing might be expected until the date fixed by Hitler for the final test which may be at the end of the summer. "We must not let our nerves be worn out," he adds.—Reuter Special.

Denial From Rome

Rome, July 3. A denial has been issued by competent quarters that there was any truth in the report that a meeting took place recently between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini on the German-Italian frontier.—Trans-Ocean.

QUARTERLY RETURNS

Defence Expenditure
Doubled

London, July 2. Quarterly revenue returns show that defence expenditure at £123,850,000 was nearly twice as much as at the same period last year. The total ordinary revenue for the quarter amounted to £144,050,777 compared with £131,860,030 a year ago. The total expenditure, less balancing items, was £281,137,248 compared with £234,049,581 in the first quarter of the last financial year.—British Wireless.

To-Day's Silver Wedding



Married twenty-five years ago in St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grimmit are to-day celebrating their silver wedding, and have been the recipients of shouts of congratulations. The above picture was specially taken for the "Telegraph" by "Joseph" to celebrate the event.

SERIOUS FIGHTING
BREAKS OUT ON
MONGOL BORDER

HSINKING, July 3. THE Manchukuo-Outer Mongol frontier is again torn by hostilities as Japanese and Manchukuo forces started vigorous counter-attacks on Thursday night against the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces along an extended front on the right bank of the Khaba River.

Frontier dispatches indicate that about 1,000 Soviet and Outer Mongol troops, supported by artillery pieces and about 20 tanks, crossed the border about 10 miles south-east of Nomonhan on Thursday night and began to attack the Japanese and Manchukuo positions.

Immediately responding to the Outer Mongol action, Japanese and Manchukuo artillery and machine-gun units went into action and fierce fighting ensued.

Following several hours of heavy fighting, the dispatches claim, the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces were repulsed.

Spirited engagements took place at other points of the frontier and there are indications that the hostilities will spread along an extended front.

Heavy reinforcements are arriving at the Outer Mongol frontier and the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces at present concentrated near the border are estimated at over 3,000.

The Asahi Shimbun reports that a mixed cavalry, infantry and mechanised force including about 1,000 men invaded Manchukuo territory on Wednesday morning and advanced to within two kilometres of the Japanese and Manchukuo positions.

Tanks Freely Used

The Japanese and Manchukuo forces counter-attacked and drove off the invaders.

Between June 10 and 20, the Japanese and Manchukuo forces, which engaged the Outer Mongol forces in minor clashes near Lake Baikal, captured an armoured car loaded with a field-gun and a light machine-gun, a truck equipped with an artillery-piece and a heavy machine-gun and ammunition, and a wireless set.

About 1,000 Outer Mongol troops headed by 30 tanks crossed the border on June 20 to engage the Japanese and Manchukuo forces.

On June 21, 300 Outer Mongols, led by 20 tanks, resumed the offensive against the Japanese and Manchukuo forces, while on June 23 about 30 tanks and 160 troops penetrated Manchukuo territory, near Changchun.

On June 24, 30 tanks and 100 troops entered the same region, while on the afternoon of the same day about 50 tanks, under cover of field-guns, invaded Manchukuo. During the severe fighting that ensued, the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces reportedly fired about 2,000 shells.

Six tanks and armoured cars and a large number of bodies were left by the invaders.

The Japanese forces, in co-operation with Manchukuo forces, opened an offensive yesterday against the Outer Mongol forces near Khaba River, on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongol border, the Kwantung Army Headquarters announced. The action is designed to clear up the southern sector of Holonbal.—Domei.

Manchukuo Attack

Undisclosed Place, July 3. At crack of dawn to-day, the Japanese and Manchukuo forces launched a general offensive on Nomonhan, which has lawlessly been occupied by the Soviet and Outer Mongol forces since several days ago. Nomonhan is situated 110 miles southwest of Hailar.

The vanguards of the Japanese captured Iringburat, five miles south of Fui Tairan.

Japanese aircraft bombed the Outer Mongol positions along the Khaba River.

The Outer Mongol forces respond-



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Rapid Manchukuoan Advance

Undisclosed Place, July 3. Within 24 hours of the opening of the offensive on Sunday, the Japanese and Manchukuo forces to-day completed encircling of the Outer Mongol and Soviet forces near Nomonhan in the Holonbal Steppe, field dispatches claim.

The Outer Mongol and Soviet forces were driven back as far as the bank of the Khaba River by 3.30 p.m. on Sunday. The newly constructed Mongol positions on Fui Heigat, the outpost of Nomonhan, were completely reduced by Japanese.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

THE HONGKONG
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BRITISH PLAYERS HAD A POOR DAY AT WIMBLEDON



Mila Jedrejewska
she is well-fancied.

AUSTIN BEATEN IN QUICK TIME BY YOUNG COOKE

Two Americans & Two Continental In Semi- Final Of Men's Singles

Great Britain had a bad day at Wimbledon yesterday when many British players were eliminated from the championships, including H. W. Austin, last year's finalist, who was at one time the favourite for the men's title this year. Austin was beaten by Elwood Cooke, of America, one of the "seeded" players.

Cooke's win was a surprisingly easy one, the match lasting less than three quarters of an hour. Austin was only a shadow of his former self, and although he showed occasional flashes of brilliance, notably in his passing shots, he was timing his strokes poorly.

Another surprisingly easy win was that of F. Puncce, of Yugoslavia, who beat Eugene Smith, of America, by 6-0, 6-2, 6-2. The young Californian school-teacher had won several fine matches in the tournament, including one over Roderich Menzel, but he played poorly yesterday.

Henner Henkel, of Germany, also had an easy passage into the semi-finals, beating F. Kukuljevic, of Yugoslavia in straight sets.

INDIAN OUT

The favourite to win the title, Bobby Riggs, of the United States, was not troubled unduly by the Indian Davis Cupper, Ghaus Mohamed, and won in straight sets with the loss of two games in each set.

This match was as disappointing as the others in the quarter-finals. Although Riggs did not show any exceptional form at all, he was vastly

superior to the Indian who was unable to stand up to the hard play of the American, and consequently the Indian appeared less assured and vigorous than on the preceding days. In the semi-finals, Puncce will meet Riggs and Henkel will play Cooke.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

All the eight "seeded" players in the women's singles got through to the quarter-finals.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey - Fabyan (U.S.A.) eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Round-Little (Britain) by the odd set. Mrs. Little was over-driving and netting frequently and generally showed poor form. In the first set when she could only win one game. She rallied in the second set, but after winning it she was very tired and put up little resistance in the third.

Another British girl, Miss Peggy Scriven, was defeated by Mila Jedrejewska, of Poland, in straight sets. The Polish champion won by means of powerful drives.

Madame Mathieu (France) eliminated Miss Valerie Scott (Britain) after a good fight, and Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Margaret Lumb (Britain) 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) saved the day for Britain by beating Madame Henrotin of France by 7-5, 6-2, while Miss Mary Hardwick, the other English "seeded" player, overcame a countrywoman, Mrs. Macpherson Grant, by 6-4, 8-6.

This is the draw of the last eight in the women's singles:

Miss Helen Jacobs v. Miss Kay Stammers.

Madame Mathieu v. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey-Fabyan.

Miss Mary Hardwick v. Mrs. Spelling.

Mila Jedrejewska v. Miss Alice Marble.

MIXED DOUBLES

In the Mixed Doubles, Tinker and Miss Margaret Lumb (Britain) beat Brown and Miss Rosemary Thomas (Britain) 6-1, 6-1, and the German-American team of Henkel and Miss Gracy Wheeler were beaten by the Anglo-American combination of Donald McNeill and Miss Kay Stammers in straight sets.

Henkel, who at times showed exceptionally good form, was not sufficiently supported by his partner, whilst their opponents showed very smooth team-work.



Miss Helen Jacobs
she got through yesterday.

Results Of Yesterday's Matches

The following were the results of matches played at Wimbledon yesterday, as cabled by Reuter, United Press and Trans-Ocean.

MEN'S SINGLES (QUARTER-FINALS)

Henner Henkel (Germany) beat F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

F. Puncce (Yugoslavia) beat Eugene Smith (U.S.A.) 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

Bobby Riggs (U.S.A.) beat Ghaus Mohamed (India) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Elwood Cooke (U.S.A.) beat H. W. Austin (Britain) 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FOURTH ROUND)

Miss Mary Hardwick (Britain) beat Mrs. Macpherson Grant (Britain) 6-4, 8-6.

Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.) beat Madame Henrotin (France) 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Spelling (Denmark) beat Miss Jean Saunders 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey - Fabyan (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Dorothy Round-Little (Britain) 3-6, 6-2.

Madame Mathieu (France) beat Miss Valerie Scott (Britain) 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Margaret Lumb (Britain) 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) beat Mme. Henrotin (France) 7-5, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Tinker and Miss Margaret Lumb (Britain) beat Brown and Miss Rosemary Thomas (Britain) 6-1, 6-1.

Don McNeill (U.S.A.) and Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) beat Henner Henkel (Germany) and Miss Gracy Wheeler (U.S.A.) 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) and Miss A. M. Yorkie (Britain) beat Alice Couquerque and Miss Panneller (France) 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Batt and Miss Cardigan (Britain) beat Mrs. McKelvie and Miss Wemyss (Britain) 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Mary Hardwick and Miss Scriven beat Mrs. Neulmeester and Mrs. Haward (Belgium) 7-5, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (THIRD ROUND)

C. E. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde (Britain) beat Edwards and Morton (Britain) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

G. P. Hughes and Billington (Britain) beat Gabory and Szegitt (Hungary) 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Hughan and Van Swol (Holland) beat de Borman and Geelhand (Belgium) 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP TO COMMENCE SOON: 1st ROUND DRAWN

Rink Quarter-Finals To Be Played On Sunday, July 9

Now that such good progress has been made in the Open Pairs and Open Rink Championships, the Competition Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association met yesterday afternoon and made the draw in the first round of the Open Singles as well.

The Singles Tournament will commence on Monday, July 17, when 28 matches will be played off. A fairly full programme has also been arranged for each subsequent day of that week.

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Open Rink Championship was also drawn yesterday.

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Open Rink Championship, and the first round of the Open Singles Championships, were drawn yesterday.

The following rink games will be played on Sunday, July 9:

E. W. Simmonds, J. Deacon, S. Eccleshall and A. Grimmit v. J. W. Leonard, K. M. Omar, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury. (Hongkong F.C.)

A. Calman, M. Ferguson, R. Morrison and J. C. Brown v. W. Excell, A. Eastman, V. Petherick and T. Ferguson v. C. F. Remedios, A. F. Gutierrez, J. J. Basto and E. Basto. (Kowloon C.C.)

F. Machado, C. M. Silva, J. F. V. Ribeiro and F. X. Silva v. W. Melrose, R. Main, D. Munroe and J. C. Chalmers. (Kowloon F.C.)

J. M. Forrest, J. Hendridge, G. Perkins and J. Orem v. R. Ellis, F. E. Channing, W. Blair and J. Fender. (Civil Service)

Single Championship - MONDAY, JULY 17.

At Kowloon C.C.

C. Dowman v. Y. Abbas; F. P. Anslow v. A. R. Minu; R. S. Meadows v. M. R. Abbas.

At Kowloon F.C.

V. C. Dixon v. U. M. Omar; P. J. Hamilton v. A. R. Dalish.

At Kowloon B.G.C.

J. C. Remedios v. F. X. M. Silva; A. M. Omar v. J. F. V. Ribeiro; A. Brookbank v. M. J. Jack; J. Orem v. A. Grimmit.

At Kowloon F.C.

S. Randle v. A. J. Coelho; A. Bower v. R. P. Phillips; C. Moss v. E. G. Post.

At Kowloon Docks

R. Duncan v. L. J. Silva; A. M. Holland v. H. A. Alves.

At Police R.C.

W. Gill v. M. Y. Adali; W. Mulcahy v. D. M. Khan.

At Civil Service

Y. A. Razack v. W. Mair; L. F. Xavier v. E. S. Franks; E. C. Fincher v. C. Gowlan.

At Craighower C.C.

J. C. Atken v. C. M. de Silva; A. S. Russell v. J. M. Forrest.

At Hongkong F.C.

R. F. Luz v. J. McCutcheon; W. K. Way v. W. Walker; J. C. Gill v. E. de Souza.

At Talkoo R.C.

C. B. Robertson v. W. J. Reid; H. F. Harper v. D. W. Waterston.

TUESDAY, JULY 18

At Kowloon F.C.

F. Cullen v. T. E. Robson; A. K.

Minu v. N. A. E. Mackay; A. H. Basto v. J. S. Londolt.

At Kowloon C.C.

A. J. Hall v. W. V. Field; A. E. Carey v. J. Pau.

At Craighower C.C.

E. Kirman v. J. S. Howell.

At Talkoo R.C.

W. J. Burling v. E. Coates; A. Gillett v. T. Gooding.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19

At Kowloon Docks

J. S. Logan v. H. Overy; V. Chittenden v. C. W. Lam.

At Hongkong F.C.

K. M. Omar v. S. Hodge; W. Ward v. T. W. Carr; C. F. Remedios v. W. R. Hillier.

At Indian R.C.

G. Perkins v. C. H. Hobbs; D. Pitches v. C. M. S. Alves; B. W. Bradbury v. M. F. Alncon.

At Craighower C.C.

J. A. R. Selby v. M. N. Bakusen; A. S. Dull v. R. Edwards.

THURSDAY, JULY 20

At Kowloon F.C.

M. J. Medlin v. H. White; H. Nish v. J. C. Brown; L. R. Whant v. J. H. Gelling.

At Kowloon Docks

T. A. Madar v. C. S. Rosset; S. M. White v. W. J. Howard.

At Craighower C.C.

B. Basto v. F. Goodwin.

FRIDAY, JULY 21

At Kowloon C.C.

J. G. Meyer v. C. J. Silva; G. Moss v. A. Eastman.

At Kowloon F.C.

J. S. Riddell v. H. Gittins; J. N. Wong v. J. A. Luz.

At Talkoo R.C.

R. Bna v. N. B. Fraser; J. E. Noronha v. F. E. Channing.

The following draw byes, E. Zimmern, Y. Tang, F. X. Soares, F. V. Ribeiro, V. Atienza and A. Calman.

MAUGHAN SHIELD

According to a letter received by Mr. R. P. Phillips, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, from Mr. J. F. Lunney, who is Home Secretary, the match for the Maughan Shield will be played at the West Wimbledon Club on July 20, and that for the Esplan Cup at Wanstead on July 21.

J. H. Ho Beaten In All-England Plate

London, July 2.

In the All-England Plate for those beaten in the first and second rounds at Wimbledon, Howell (Britain) beat J. H. Ho (China) by 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 in the second round after both had drawn a bye in the first.—Reuter.

Women's Golf Results

Returning a score of 105-29=70, Miss M. Glendinning won the June qualifying round of the Captain's Cup Competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Section.

In the Silver Division of the L.G.U. Medal Competition played over the Old Course at Fanling recently, Mrs. W. J. E. Mackenzie with a card of 104-17=87, won. There were no entries for the Bronze Division.

Mrs. Mackenzie also won the Bogy Competition held at Happy Valley on June 27, when she was three down.

Captain's Cup Tie

W. W. C. Shewan 81-9=72 and J. B. Harrison 96-24=72 tied for the July Qualifying Round in the Captain's Cup Competition held over the Old Course during the week-end. They will play off. There were 24 entries.

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A. J. Hall, the Kowloon B.G.C. skip and a former champion of Shanghai, directing operations in the match against the Club de Recreo "A" on Saturday. The Portuguese won the match by seven shots.—Staff Photographer.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF COMMENCES THREE PLAYERS RETURN 69

St. Andrews, July 3.

The British Open Golf Championship commenced this morning over the Old and New Courses in overcast weather, but conditions were good at the start with a light breeze which presented no difficulties although there was a possibility that the shower which preceded the start would be repeated.

The qualifying rounds will be played to-day and to-morrow and the first 130 players will qualify for the Championship proper, which commences on Wednesday.

James Brun, the 19-year-old Irish boy and one of the favourites for the title, had a score of 69 over the Old Course.

John Dulla, of the United States, had a 72 over the New Course.—Reuter.

Latest Position

St. Andrews, July 3.

The present leaders on the old course are Lawson Little and Bruen, who, with seven birdies, are both 69, and Norman Sutton of Leigh 71.

New course leaders are Percy Allis 69, Bulla 72, and Field, of Dunstable, 72.

Other scores on the old course are Charles Whitcombe 73 and Compton 74. On the new course Locke of South Africa had 74.—Reuter.

Social Successes



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NEWS OF THE DAY
IN PICTURES
FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS
AS SEEN BY
THE CAMERA'S EYE

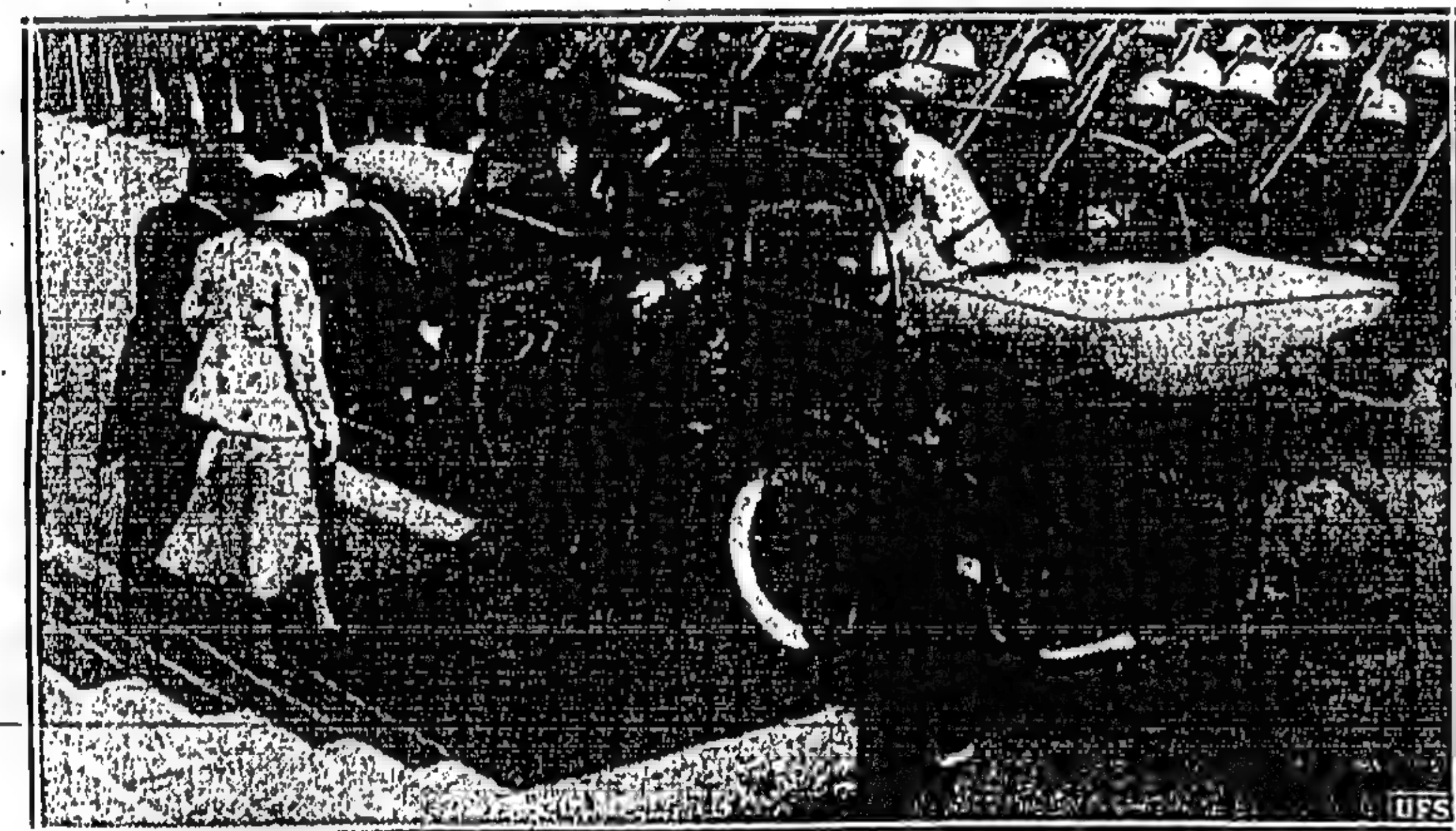
Royal Canadian Tour Pictures



King George and Queen Elizabeth get away from crowds for a brief holiday among mountain peaks at Banff, Alberta. At left is Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, accompanying them on the Canadian trip.



One of the first duties of King George, when he arrived in a Canadian city was to inspect the honour guard. Here, on arrival in Ottawa, he performs the ceremony with the Cameron Highlanders. With him is Lieut. Colonel G. H. Rogers.



King George and Queen Elizabeth arriving at the Parliament buildings in Victoria, B. C. They are greeted by Premier and Mrs. Pattullo. Famous Princess Patricia regiment in background.



Rousing reception was accorded King George and Queen Elizabeth when they visited Fort Arthur, Ontario. Here they are talking to crowd bearing British flag. Queen stops to talk with woman.

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Despite two painfully injured fingers on his right hand, King George obligingly signs the guest book in Regina, Sask. Fingers were bruised when a train door caught them. Queen Elizabeth looks over his shoulder.

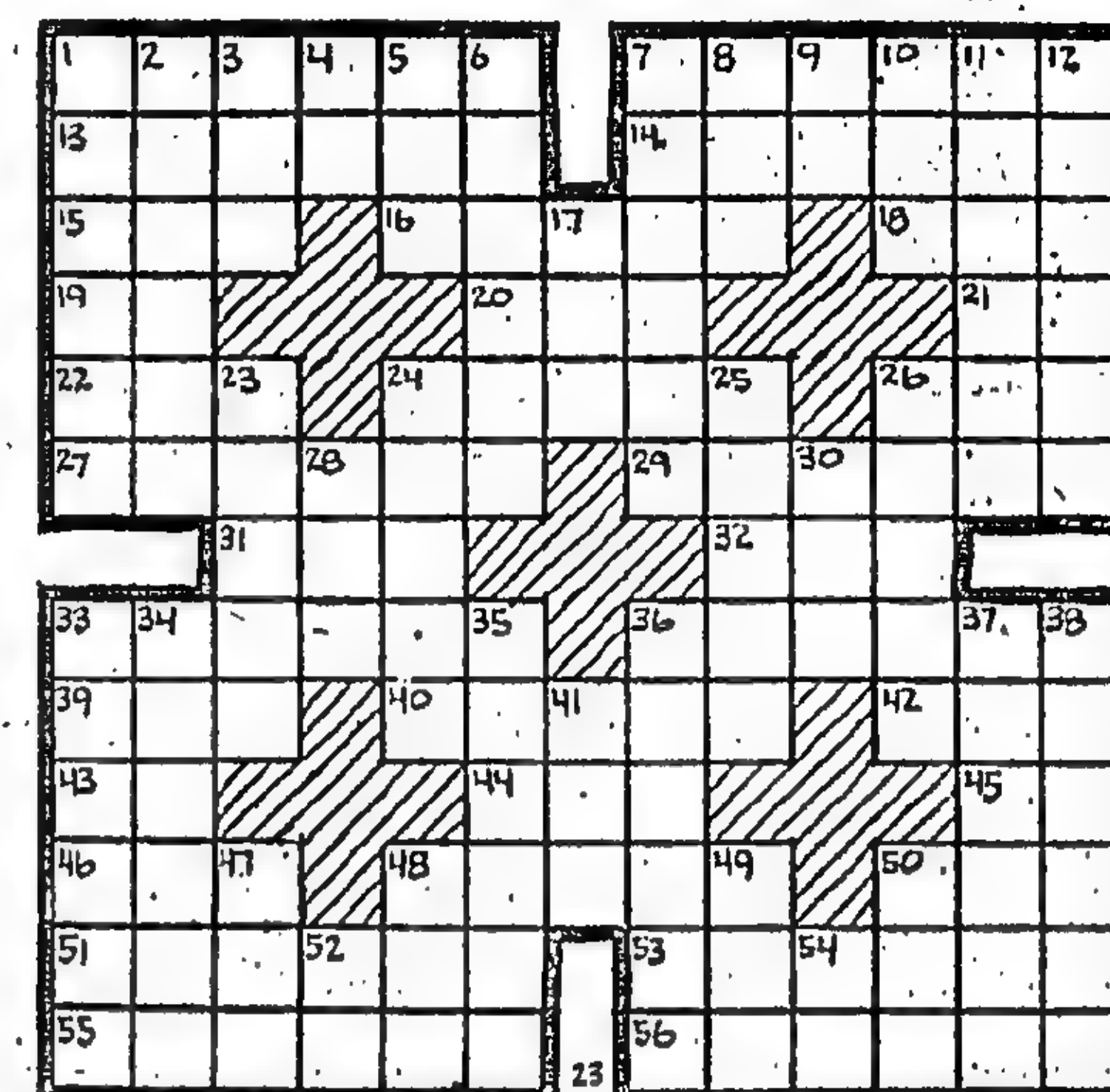
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EVERYWHERE

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

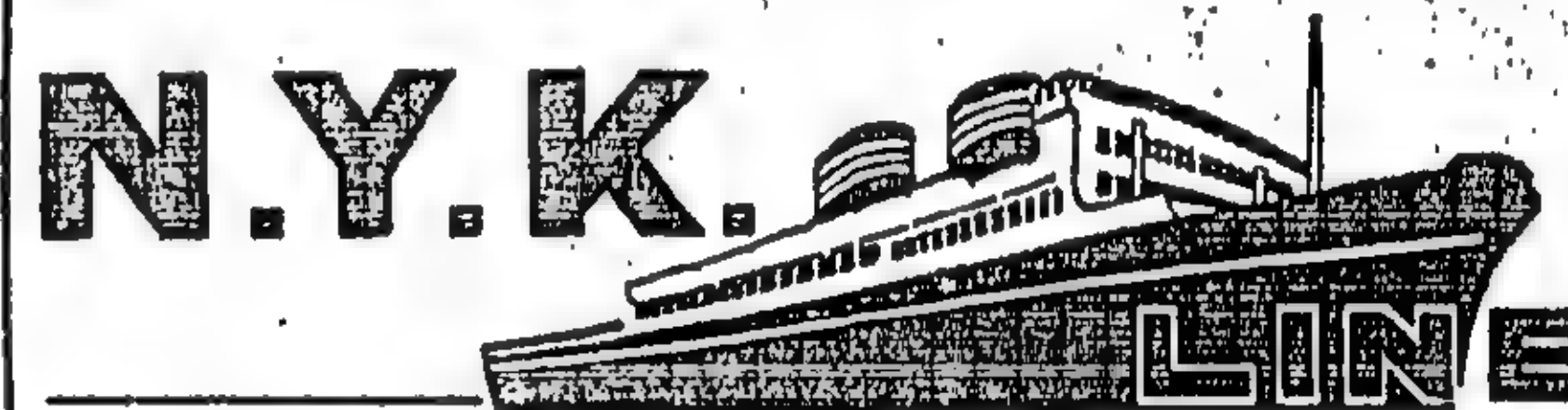
ACROSS
1—Largest
2—Items for period of
3—One who joins
4—Animal order
5—Wooden ale
6—Tip
7—Rural maid
8—Trumpet and
9—Employ
10—Concerning
11—Large bird
12—Asterism
13—Devoured
14—Itamed
15—Kind of poem
16—Feminine suffix
17—Della
18—Jason
19—Lays beta
20—Otherwise (Scottish)
21—Fine fabric
22—Dr.
23—Rupture (abbr.)
24—Human being
25—Illy word for
26—Juddas of muchiel
27—Fella capital
28—Chestnut bark
29—Examiner
30—Lure

DOWN
1—Late evening meal
2—Breath
3—Owl
4—New
5—Bird's nest
6—Bird's common
7—Bird's common
8—Complete
9—Asterism
10—Card game
11—Troughlike
12—Large nation (abbr.)
13—Right-hand, delta
14—Appears
15—Famous oceanic
16—South American
17—African antelope
18—Square block
19—Those who sail
20—Northern island
21—Those who sail
22—Victor
23—Lament
24—Thrice (music)
25—Point of compass
26—Wheat
27—Point of compass
28—Made offer
29—Three (abbr.)
30—Tritium



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Los Angeles, Mexico & Balboa to Valparaiso.
Atago Maru (from Kobe) Saturday, 29th July.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, NAPLES via Suez.
Yasukuni Maru Thursday, 6th July.
Kasima Maru Saturday, 20th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Davao, Thursday Island and Brisbane.
Kilano Maru Saturday, 28th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo
Nagato Maru Wednesday, 5th July.
Anyo Maru Tuesday, 11th July.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore
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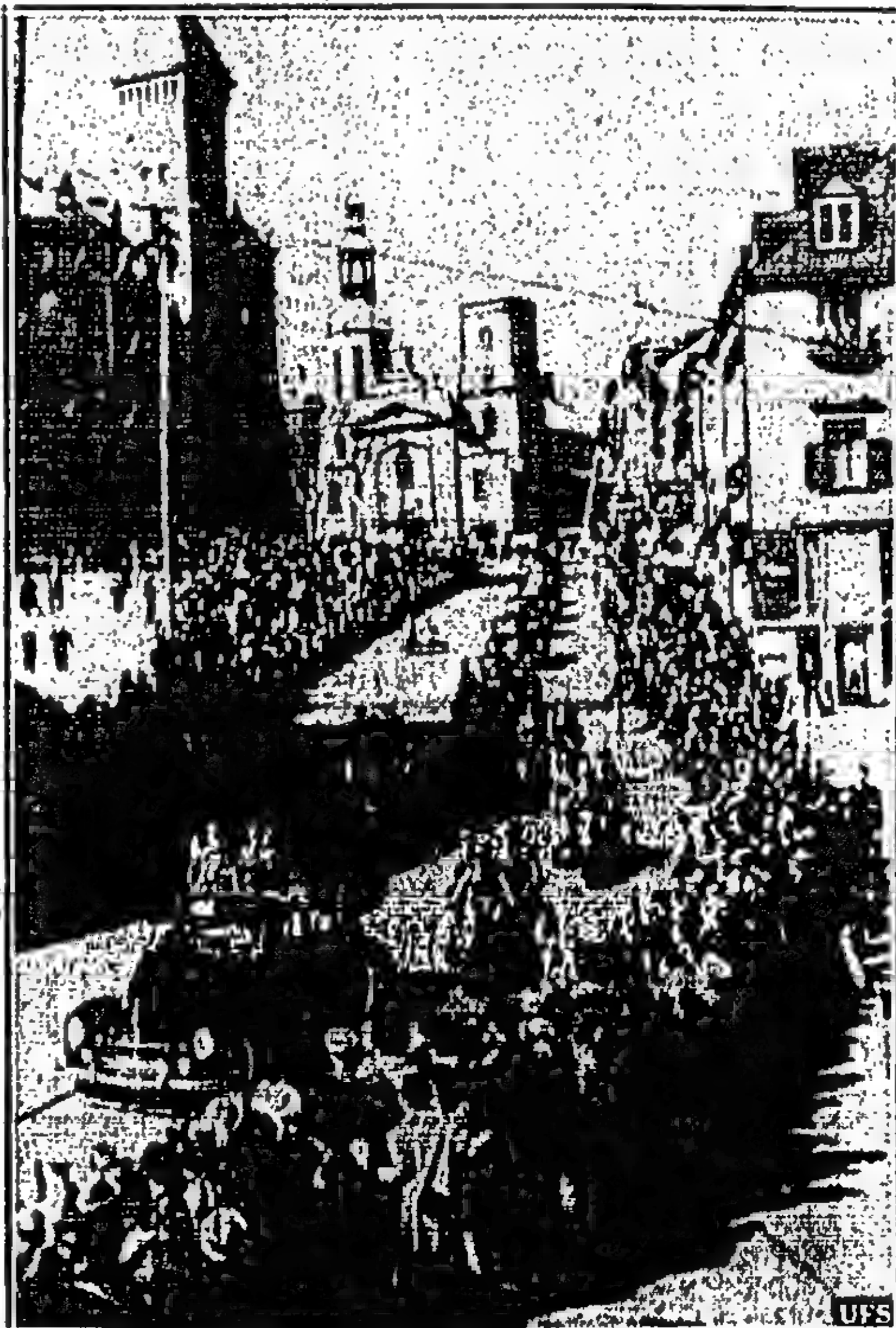
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"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"
LEWIS STONE, MICKEY ROONEY, CECILIA PARKER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Tripartite Alliance Is Nearer

London, July 3.—A Soviet spokesman here today gave United Press the first authoritative indication that the new Anglo-French proposals which the British and French ambassadors and Mr. William Strang handed to the Soviet Foreign Minister on Saturday, have brought the agreement for an alliance appreciably closer.

The proposals are more serious and the British and French came a considerable distance to meet the Soviet's position, the spokesman said.—United Press.

More Hopful Signs

London, July 3.—The fact that the Soviet communiqué on the new Anglo-French proposals does not put the word "new" in quotes as previously, induces The Times on Monday to take a more optimistic outlook on the Moscow negotiations.

Another hopeful sign of rapprochement between the partners is seen by the paper in the fact that the Soviet Press printed Lord Halifax's speech fully on the front pages.—Trans-Ocean.

Premier Awaits Reply

London, July 3.—Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the Soviet talks, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government was now awaiting a considered reply from the Soviet following Saturday's Moscow conversations.

He did not think it advisable to make any further statement at this stage of the negotiations.

Repeating a supplementary question, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to give a more definite and conclusive statement on Wednesday if he had considered the reply received by them.

The Foreign Office is now considering a long report from Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Moscow, on the progress of the Anglo-Soviet talks. The report deals with the conversations on Saturday at Moscow and it is expected that further conversations will take place before long.—Reuter.

Official Statement

The Hague, July 3.—The Government Press Bureau here issued a statement today concerning the reports that the position of the Netherlands had been mentioned in the course of negotiations now going on in Moscow between the British and Soviet Governments.

The statement affirmed that the Netherlands Government wished to take this opportunity of emphasizing again its traditional policy of keeping clear of European controversies. It added that the Netherlands Government had not received any official information of any kind regarding the Moscow discussions and knew of the reports in question only through the newspapers.—Trans-Ocean.

LATE NEWS

BIG DROP IN UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, July 3.—As forecast by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons in the unemployment debate on Friday, the returns issued to-night show another considerable decline in the numbers of registered unemployed.

The Minister of Labour estimates the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain at June 12 was about 12,810,000, an increase of 143,000 over the previous month, and on comparable basis about 600,000 more than a year ago.

On the same date the registered unemployment totalled 1,340,579, comprising 1,092,703 wholly unemployed, 195,025 temporarily laid off, and 55,101 normally in casual employment. The total was 142,703 less than a month before, and 453,333 less than a year ago.—British Wire-less.

Stock Exchange Remains Quiet

LONDON, July 3.—The London Stock Exchange opened quietly today, with the market showing no national uncertainties preventing any increase in business.

All groups closed lower on balance except international which improved fractionally.

Only very weak on disappointing dividend news. Among commodities, cocoa was easier, and switching caused a fairly large turn-over.

Wall Street was steady.—Reuter Special.

War Minister In Paris

PARIS, July 3.—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha arrived at Le Bourget by air this evening, accompanied by Colonel Haydon, his military assistant, and his private secretary.

He is to be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Association France Grande Bretagne, at which M. Georges Bonnet is to represent the French Government. Mr. Hore-Belisha met M. Daladier and M. Bonnet at dinner at the British Embassy to-night.—Reuter Special.

R.A.F. Recruits On Increase

London, July 3.—Recruits joining the R.A.F. last week numbered 781 compared with 439 in the corresponding week of last year, bringing the total entry of pilots, observers, airmen, and boys since April 1 to 12,265, compared with 4,676 for the corresponding period last year.—British Wire-less.

Corrigan To Marry?

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 3.—Miss Elizabeth Marvin, who says she is Douglas Corrigan's childhood sweetheart, said she is going to marry the wrong-way airman on July 17.—United Press.

GEODETIC BOMBERS

British Plane Output Soars

London, July 3.—Vickers Wellington Geodetic Bombers are now being produced at a phenomenal speed for the Royal Air Force.

Actual production figures are not published, but it may be said that to maintain the present great rate of output it is necessary to issue 21,600,000 fittings per week from stores, not taking into account small items.

These Vickers Wellington Bombers are unique in that no other European country has military aircraft with such radius of action. They are less than 2,000 horse power and can fly 3,200 miles non-stop at nearly 200 miles per hour, carrying a big load of bombs, five crew and three defensive guns. This means that bombers of this type posted in England or near the Suez Canal could between them patrol nearly the whole of Europe and large areas in Asia and Africa.—British Wire-less.

Armaments Cost

Paris, July 3.—To-morrow's official Gazette will publish a decree by which the French Government approves the decision of the Supreme Council of Economic and Financial Interests of Indo-China, which imposes on all transport by land and sea or air a special tax for the purposes of national defence.

The measure is in accordance with the policy of the French Government to have the colonies contribute to the continually growing expenditure of armaments in France.

The new transport tax will be in addition to the armament tax, which is limited to two years and is expected to yield 140,000,000 francs in Indo-China.—Trans-Ocean.

BRITISH PROTEST Japanese Seize Launch From Hongkong

Canton, July 3.—The Consul-General, Mr. A. F. Blunt, has strongly protested against the seizure a month ago of the launch *Diocera*, flying the British flag.

The vessel is reported to have left Hongkong on June 2 with a cargo of kerosene alleged to have been consigned to the Chinese Government, and it was seized by Japanese naval units off Kowloon Island at the mouth of the Pearl River the following day.—Reuter.

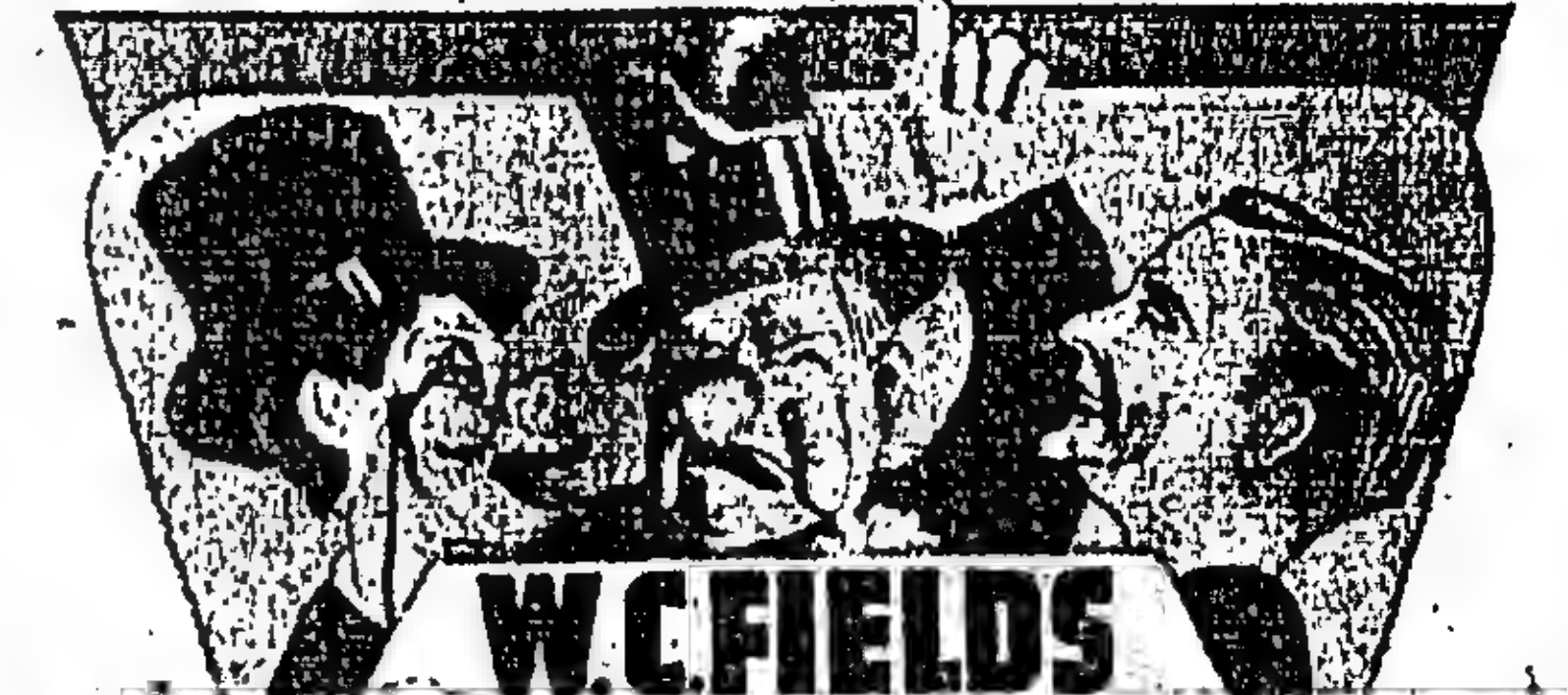
Americans Arrested

Canton, July 3.—Two American sailors are reported to have been imprisoned by the Japanese on July 2, and subsequently bailed out, for allegedly striking a Japanese sentry.—Reuter.

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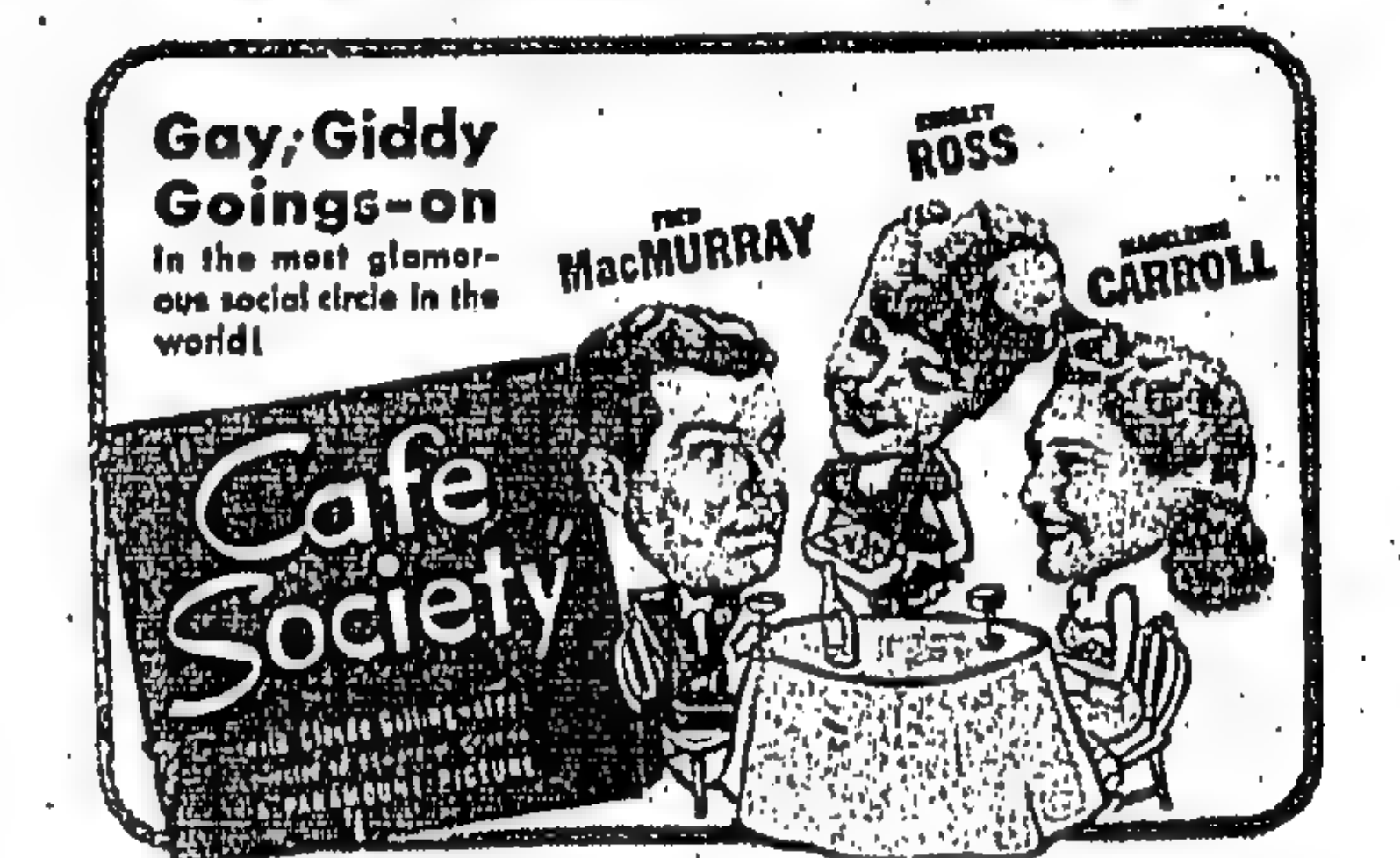


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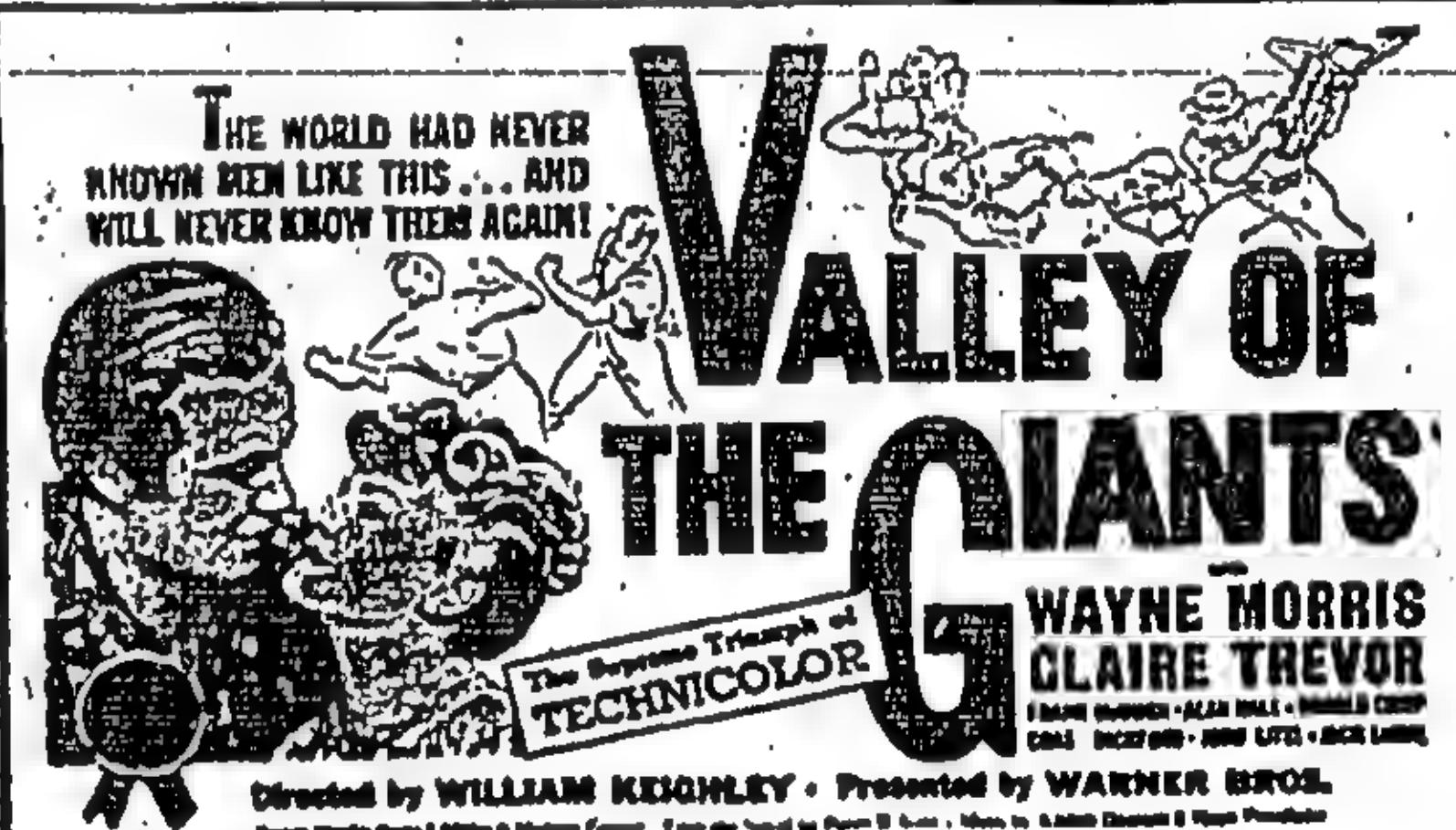


TO-MORROW JACK OAKIE - LUCILLE BALL
"ANNABEL TAKES A TOUR"

ORIENTAL

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

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Mighty men clashing with dangerous fortune hunters to protect their rightful heritage of life and love.



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Death Of Lord Mount Temple

LONDON, July 3.—The death occurred in London today of Lord Mount Temple, who was in his 72nd year.—Reuter.

Lord Mount Temple was the first Baron, being created in 1933. He was formerly Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P., and a junior member of the Cabinet. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport from 1922 to 1923 and Secretary of State for War.

From June 1924 to 1929 he was Minister of Transport. After education at Harrow and Oxford, the late Lord Mount Temple served in the Yorkshire Militia and in the Grenadier Guards from 1911 to 1913.

Martial Law In Haifa

JERUSALEM, July 3.—Another Jewish terrorist act was reported from Haifa today, and it caused the British authorities to proclaim martial law for an indefinite period.

A bomb was thrown into an Arab cafe near the police station. One Arab was killed and seven injured, some of them seriously.—Trans-Ocean.

1889 to 1899. He travelled extensively in Africa and America, and when he entered politics he first became Conservative Member for Blackpool, then for Fylde, and then Oxford, the late Lord Mount Temple served in the Yorkshire Militia and in the Grenadier Guards from 1911 to 1913.

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Dolar T.T. — "Hongkong Telegraph"
101, The South China Morning Post, Ltd.,
Litho. & Print. Works, 11, Street, Hongkong.
High Water: 10.20.
Low Water: 17.30.

The Hongkong Telegraph

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WHITEAWAY'S

TOKYO TIME LIMIT EXPIRES THURSDAY

Zero Hour For Foochow Nears

SHANGHAI, July 3.

A JAPANESE naval spokesman to-day said that the Japanese naval operations for closing the Min River will be completed after July 6 following the evacuation of third party nationals. Evacuation is scheduled to start to-day.

Operations were originally scheduled to start on June 29, but bad weather and a request to delay them in order to permit the evacuation of neutrals caused the postponement.

TRIPLE ENTENTE PARLEYS

Soviet Takes More Hopeful View

LONDON, July 3. A SOVIET spokesman to-day gave the "United Press" the first authoritative indication that the new Anglo-French proposals, which the British and French Ambassadors and Mr. William Strang handed to the Soviet Foreign Minister on Saturday, have brought the agreement for an alliance appreciably nearer.

"The proposals are more serious and the British and French came a considerable distance to meet the Soviet's position," the spokesman said. —United Press.

Reply Unrevealed

MOSCOW, July 3.—The Anglo-French talks with M. Molotov lasted an hour to-day, after which the British and French representatives conferred at the British Embassy. It is understood that M. Molotov handed over the Soviet reply to the latest Anglo-French proposals, but the nature of this reply is not revealed. —Reuter.

U.S. Mediation Rumours

WASHINGTON, July 2. Well-informed circles discount reports that the Japanese Government, through an unofficial emissary, approached the United States seeking their mediation in the Sino-Japanese war in exchange for the extension of financial credits to Japan. They admitted that a Japanese business man certainly did visit Mr. Cordell Hull, but only in a private capacity and promised that he would use his influence with the Japanese Government and urge them to invite the United States to mediate if the State Department would make an effort to obtain approval for Japanese businesses and firms. Informed circles said this is a "patently impossible buying scheme" which would not be considered for one moment. —United Press.

Moller Vessel Strikes Reef British Freighter In Distress

TOKYO, July 4. THE BRITISH freighter Louise Moller, 3,764 tons, struck a reef off the coast of Korea in the southwestern part of Korea at 4.18 a.m. to-day, a radio message from the Korean port says. All members of the crew are safe, according to the message. The ship's position is given as 34.12 degrees north and 125.20 degrees east. —Domet.

SAFETY ZONE

The Japanese Consul in Shanghai has informed the foreign consular body of the creation of an unofficial safety zone on Nantai Island, opposite the city of Foochow.

While this island is not a Japanese objective, the Japanese authorities will not give a guarantee against stray shells falling there and, therefore, the Japanese naval authorities still held that the evacuation of foreign nationals is advisable. —United Press.

Foreign Property Bombed

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Chinese reports here to-day said that on Thursday Japanese planes bombed and destroyed the Norwegian Women's School and Church at Nanyang, including ten buildings in which fifteen people were killed.

The nationality of the victims is not mentioned in the report. The reports claimed that the city was practically levelled to the ground. —United Press.

Questions In Commons

LONDON, July 3.—Questions about the four Chinese detained in the British Consulate at Tientsin evoked a statement from Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons to-day.

He said he was unable to add anything to what had already been said in view of the impending start to the Tokyo negotiations.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if it might be assumed that the Government would not hand over the four Chinese until proof had been shown that they were guilty of the alleged murder.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood asked for a definite assurance that the men would not be handed over pending negotiations.

Mr. Butler said there was no intention of handing them over pending the negotiations.

Kulungu Situation

With regard to the situation at Kulungu, Mr. Butler said that further proposals by the Japanese Consul-General to the Kulungu Municipal Council were now being considered. His latest information was that large quantities of firewood and beans had been handed off British ships at Kulungu recently, and that food supplies were continuing to arrive.

Foochow And Wenchow

With regard to Foochow and Wenchow, Mr. Butler said that arrangements were being made for the evacuation of Britons wishing to leave Foochow. Although at present there were no British ships in the harbour, the Japanese naval authorities had undertaken to give safe passage for those wishing to leave until July 6.

Viscount Halifax understood that the foreign community at Wenchow proposed to remain. There were 11 British subjects there.

Mr. Noel Baker asked if boats had been made, and if these treaty ports in fact, were blockaded.

Mr. Butler was understood to reply that what amounts to a blockade was taking place, and that the British Government had made their position quite clear with regard to a blockade. —Reuter.

Debate Deferred

LONDON, July 3.—In view of the opening negotiations in Tokyo, Lord Cecil, at the request of Viscount Halifax, has postponed a question in the House of Lords put down for Thursday, asking the Government to give further information with regard to the position in the Far East. The question would have occasioned a full-dress debate. —Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS GUARD SHAI AGAINST RAIDS



CHINESE PUPPET police in Shanghai have twice within the past fortnight made attempts to occupy police stations in the British defence sector of the International Settlement at Shanghai. On each occasion they have been expelled by British soldiers, some of whom are seen on guard here. The flag warns the puppet police officers to dispel.

BERLIN ANGERED AT CHAMBERLAIN

Danzig's Fate Decided, Says Berlin Message

BERLIN, July 3.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN should be more careful of the sources from which he gets his information," "Reuter" was told in political circles this evening with regard to the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons to-day.

It was added that nothing illegal and nothing of an extraordinary military nature was happening in Danzig. The free city was merely reorganising and extending its police service as it was perfectly entitled to do.

It was true that a great many German tourists had visited the city, but if Mr. Chamberlain meant they were disguised soldiers, he was completely on the wrong track.

"Astonishment!"

High Nazi officials expressed astonishment that Britain should stimulate Poland's "intransigence and presumption" by continually repeating a blank cheque offer.

They added that it would have been better if the British Labour Party had appealed to the Poles instead of the Germans.

Official quarters are angered at the appeal and declare that such attempts to seduce the people from the Government smack of high treason.

Meanwhile, while press and official quarters ridicule the "pansy" in Paris and London, nobody attempts to deny that Danzig's fate has been decided, and that the only remaining question is "when."

Youths Called Up

DANZIG, July 3.—Reliable German sources here to-day said 1,000 Danzig youths have been called up for police service and that another thousand will probably be called up soon.

LONDON, July 3.

CONTINUING his story of the sinking of the submarine Thetis (the first part of which is on Page 7), the Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, said that it was decided not to send anyone to the surface from the submarine until daylight, and to spend the night lightening the ship.

By midnight the air started to get foul and there was weakness and other signs of physical distress among the crew.

Ten tons of fresh water were pumped out and this brought the stern to the surface about 7 o'clock the next morning.

Men Distressed

The situation was then getting acute and many men were distressed, and Captain Oram volunteered to go to the surface with salvage instructions strapped to his arm so that if he did not survive, the message might be found.

There was a call for volunteers and Captain Oram chose Lieutenant Woods on account of the latter's expert knowledge of submarines.

These two laboured their way through the submarine and one got on indication of the conditions by the fact that it was 15 minutes before they had enough breath to enter the escape chamber.

Heard Depth Charges

Just after they had entered the chamber depth charges were heard, indicating that the submarine was located.

Captain Oram and Lieutenant Woods went to the surface where they were picked up by the destroyer Brazen, and subsequently four men were put into the escape chamber.

Three Men Died

It is not known what happened, but they did not escape, and three were found dead when the door was opened. One man was alive and was too exhausted to explain the circumstances.

Then two more men entered the chamber, and they escaped, and told the Commander of the Brazen that the rest of the crew were coming up. It was impossible to say why no more succeeded in escaping, and whether this was due to increasing weakness, or some further accident.

"One Felt Hungry"

Captain Oram added dramatic details to the Attorney-General's picture of the disaster when he gave evidence.

Captain Oram said that when they were waiting for the arrival of the rescue vessels, all food in the submarine was in the flooded compartment, and added "that did matter, as one did feel hungry."

Describing the reason why no men went to the surface during the night on June 1, Captain Oram said that there was a strong tide and it would have meant certain death unless ships were in the vicinity.

Captain Oram added that when he went to the surface he felt entirely hopeful of the other men being able to escape, as his own escape had presented no difficulty.

Major Disaster?

In his opinion, the three men who were drowned in the escape chamber must have operated the apparatus incorrectly.

Asked to suggest why no further men escaped, Captain Oram said: "I can only suppose that some major disaster occurred to the men inside the submarine."

Asked about the possibility of cutting a hole in the stern, Captain Oram declared that to cut a hole in the after-compartment was highly unlikely.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

U.S. Salvage Ship Over Lost Sub.

TSINGTAO, July 3.

UNITED STATES naval authorities here to-day said that no official reports had been received from the salvager ship Pigeon, which went to the scene of the French submarine disaster near Cam-ranh Bay.

It is understood that the Phoenix is lying in 340 feet of water, too deep to effect salvage operations. —United Press.

DEATH OF BRITISH DOCTOR

London May Claim Compensation

LONDON, July 3.

SPEAKING in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler said that Viscount Halifax had just received a report on the inquest proceedings on Dr. Lillie, who was killed in a car accident in Shanghai.

Mr. Butler said he was unable to say what action would be appropriate pending full consideration of the report.

In the meantime, the British Consul-General in Shanghai had addressed a note to his Japanese colleague, requesting all rights regarding the events which led up to the tragedy.

Mr. F. J. Bellenger asked if he had any money rights in the matter. Might not it be possible to make some claim for damages on behalf of the widow of Dr. Lillie?

Mr. Butler said that was an important aspect of the question which certainly would be borne in mind.

Replying to Mr. M. P. Price concerning the establishment of the Hun Hsing Bank, and the commercial effect of it, Mr. Butler said that the situation was being closely watched by the departments concerned.

Mr. Price asked if the British Government had any actual proposals to deal with this danger, and Mr. Butler replied that one cannot always indicate one's intentions, but that Mr. Price might rest assured that the matter was fully under consideration. —Reuter.

CHURCHILL FOR CABINET?

Lobby Rumours Gain More Support

LONDON, July 3.—In connection with rumours regarding the possibility of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden joining the Cabinet, "Reuter's" lobby correspondent says that there appears to be no substantial ground for the idea that Mr. Eden may return to office at an early date.

The position of Mr. Churchill is less certain, though there is no confirmation in better-informed quarters of reports that the Prime Minister is considering his inclusion in the Cabinet.

The greatest chance of Mr. Churchill joining the Government will be provided by any Cabinet reconstruction in the event of the situation becoming particularly critical, but at present there is no sign of Cabinet reconstruction.

Undoubtedly some pressure is being attempted on Mr. Churchill's behalf, but there appears to be no immediate foundation for current stories, with regard to his chances. —Reuter.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

China's Ban On Imports

ANNOUNCEMENT AMPLIFIED

CHUNGKING, July 3.

THE CHINESE Ministry of Finance, following yesterday's announcement of prohibited imports, to-day issued a set of regulations in connection therewith.

1.—The prohibition of 237 specified commodities of foreign origin to be effective immediately.

2.—The inter-port transshipment of these imported commodities is also prohibited from the date the order was issued.

3.—Private concerns or individuals, with the approval of responsible Government organizations, may apply for the importation of any of the prohibited commodities when such is necessary for legitimate reasons and for which the Ministry of Finance will issue special licenses.

4.—The regulations are also applicable to the importation and interport transshipment of prohibited articles by parcel post. —United Press.

Stabilisation Fund

The "Telegraph" is informed by authoritative sources that the new procedure regarding applications for import certificates will start at the

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

LATEST

CITY HOLD-U' SEQUEL

The recent armed robbery in Lee Yuen Street had a sequel this afternoon when Lau Man-chu, 31, a Swatow Chinese, appeared before Mr. E. Edwards at the Central Magistracy on a charge of having assaulted Chang Tak-chi, fold of the Sino-German Dispensary, with intent to rob and with being in possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition on June 5.

Inspector A. L. Hopkins, in opening the case, said: "Complainant in this case is Chang Tak-chi who was returning from the Overseas China Bank at 11 a.m. on June 5 with \$500 he had just collected. He walked along Queen's Road Central on the left hand side and on reaching the junction of Lee Yuen Street East he was suddenly grasped from behind and an attempt was made to take the \$500 from his inside pocket.

"At the same time, someone threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes. He shouted 'snatching' in Chinese and during the struggle he was suddenly released. Immediately after he ran after the attackers and, after going some distance, he heard the

See Back Page For Further Late News

MORE FIGHTING ON BORDER

LONDON, July 3.—The Japanese Embassy to-day issued a statement detailing the recent clashes on the Outer Mongolian border, declaring that a general attack was launched during the week-end against Soviet-Mongolian troops.

This step was taken in "self-defence, and in the face of repeated and persistent provocations by Soviet-Mongolian forces, and there is no other intention than to ensure the safety of the frontier." —Reuter.

"Miracles" Hourly At The Eton Of The Blind



Allee Marble, national women's tennis champion, leaving New York, takes part in tourneys at Wimbledon.

Boys 'Feel' Scenery, Need No Guides

THIS SCHOOL is called "The Eton of the Blind," but there is no indication to the visitor that it is different from any other public school in the country.

Totally blind boys walk about the buildings and grounds or start off alone down the school drive to shop in the centre of Worcester like any other boys of their age. There is not a walking stick in the place or a trained dog or any other kind of aid for the blind.

The 19-year-old head boy dived into the swimming pool and struck out with perfect aim for the shallow end. His racing time is 50 yards in 23 secs.

Boys work in the gym on vaulting horse, ladders and other apparatus. They walk alone along a 2-inch wide beam.

NO ONE SURPRISED

Miracles like these happen hourly at the school but nobody seems to be the least surprised.

The headmaster, Mr. B. Bradnock, had a modern scientific explanation of them.

"Trained teachers to-day," he said, "are only beginning to realise the marvellous powers inherent in the blind."

"Blind children can make a special contribution to civilisation because their remaining senses are developed far beyond those of the sighted."

"Their memory is also far better and they reach great depths of mind and character."

READING WITH FINGERS

Only in the schoolroom is the boy's blindness noticeable. Here they read with fingers instead of eyes in their Braille books, raised maps and mathematical machines.

A keen gardener would observe that plants in the school gardens are chosen for scent rather than colour. Herbs are in favour.

The school is full of cups and trophies won by the boys in competition with other public schools. They hold the Worcester public schools championship for chess and have beaten schools twice their size in rowing and swimming.

New dormitories, music and typewriting rooms, gymnasium, state and green room all of the latest type was opened on June 10 by Earl Baldwin. They are part of a scheme undertaken by the National Institute for the Blind.

Most of the boys will become university lecturers, solicitors, ministers of religion, business men, chancellors, musicians, schoolmasters and farmers.

which have been brought to the notice of my Noble Friend, are the bombing of British property at Shanghai, the bombing of mission property at Sian and Pingtung and a number of other places, and the bombing of the Consulate-General at Chungking.

British Losses In Far East

A statement was made in reply to a question in the House of Commons recently giving particulars of the losses of British lives and property in China during the last six months. Mr. Day asked the Prime Minister whether he will give particulars of any British lives and/or property that have been lost in China during the previous six months, especially during the evacuation of Hankow and Canton?

Mr. Butler: With the hon. Member's permission I am circulating a statement with the Official Report. Mr. Day: Has any claim been made against the Japanese?

Mr. Butler: Without notice I cannot say.

Following is the statement: During the last six months four British subjects have lost their lives in China in circumstances involving members of the Japanese armed forces, namely, the Reverend R. G. Leigh, Dr. Bertram Little, Mr. R. M. Tinkler and an Indian policeman during the bombing of Hong Kong territory by Japanese aeroplanes. On each of these occasions I have made a full statement in the House. The most important instances of losses to British property during this period,

R.A.F. Planes Cost £2,000,000 A Week

Britain is spending £2,000,000 a week on the production of aircraft, said Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, recently. He was speaking at the 30th anniversary dinner of Handley-Page Ltd., at Grosvenor House.

Sir Kingsley described the R.A.F. as a war-breaking, not a war-making, force.

"National necessities and the anxious moments we still experience demand a considerable flow of aircraft of the first rank," he went on. "I am glad to say that there are more types of aircraft to come. They will soon be demonstrated, and the secret types which will be flying in the near future will carry a stage further the remarkable development in British aircraft production."

"OUR COURSE MANIFEST"

"There is not a man who does not look forward to the day when sanity and peace will prevail in the world, but our course is manifest—that we should be unremitting in our efforts to leave nothing undone that we can do, and to regard our day's good work as a vital contribution to averting war."

"I am glad to think that the officers and men of the R.A.F. deserve, and are obtaining, the very best aircraft that we can give them," Sir Kingsley added.

The Marquess of Londonderry, who was Air Minister from 1931 to 1933, described the struggle he once had when he made a "humane request" for three extra air squadrons.

He was antithetical to his colleagues, he said, and was called "a bloody-minded man" and "a war-monger."

He was not allowed to mention the request in the House of Lords, but The Daily Telegraph referred to his claim and had consistently supported the demand for a larger air force.

He kept the nucleus going in outlying districts.

"I was not so eloquent then as I

am now," he said, "and I called it 'bombing in outlying districts.' That milestone has rested round my neck up to this time, and will accompany me to the grave."

"But in spite of the difficulties, we did keep that basis of the Air Force going, which I am glad to think made the enormous work of Sir Kingsley Wood more possible than it would have been if we have let the Air Force go, as was the desire of a great many people in this country who are now completely silent."

IMPRESSING THE WORLD

Lord Londonderry pleaded for a stronger doctrine on the part of the Government.

"I should like to see them telling the world that the British Empire has stood for many years, that we are in close conjunction with America, that we have a close friendship with France, and that we hold that strategic points all over the world."

"He would like, he said, to see a little more of that doctrine put forward—not that we were a happy, easy-going people, but that we were tired of the browbeating we are getting from the totalitarian States and determined to lead the world on the lines we believed to be right and correct."

"The Marquess of Londonderry, who was Air Minister from 1931 to 1933, described the struggle he once had when he made a 'humane request' for three extra air squadrons."

He was antithetical to his colleagues, he said, and was called "a bloody-minded man" and "a war-monger."

He was not allowed to mention the request in the House of Lords, but The Daily Telegraph referred to his claim and had consistently supported the demand for a larger air force.

He kept the nucleus going in outlying districts.

"I was not so eloquent then as I

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1911. Sometime this week the Hon. Samuel Brown, Surveyor-General, will write a formal letter to Dr. Stewart, the Colonial Secretary, in which he will have the honour to inform him that the tardy work of building the new and expensive Victoria College is at length completed, and that his Department will have to look after it in future. Then the Colonial Secretary will pass the letter on to H.E. the Governor, to let him know to get a speech ready on the incalculable benefits of education, especially on the lines adopted in Hongkong; Mr. Bateson Wright, the headmaster that is to be, will receive an intimation to get ready to move out of the present home of the School, known as the Central School; a silver key warranted not to unlock anything will be ordered, and a few days later the new College will be opened amid much speechifying, and mutual buttering, and, possibly, cork-popping.

25 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1889. The assassin Prinz, who is a consumptive, when examined before a Magistrate, gloried in being an Anarchist. He admitted that the Comital at Belgrade provided him with bombs and the Browning pistol with which he shot the Archduke and the Duchess. He said he originally intended to commit the deed at the recent military manoeuvres in Bosnia, but the military regulations were too strict.

The bodies of the Archduke and his Consort have been taken to the Imperial Palace in Vienna. Speaking at Pittsburgh, he said that President Wilson's Tariff and Anti-Trust policy was a failure, and he could be truly said to welcome the establishment of a new progressive platform.

In doubles final of the World's Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, Brookes and Wilding (Australia) beat the Brothers Lowe by 6-2, 8-6, 6-1.

10 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1929. A new Company, styled the British Movie-Tone Company, is now being formed. The new concern will give a wholly British character to the British movie-tone news reel recently launched in London by the Fox Film Company which filmed the "talkie" of the new Labour Cabinet.

The celebration of the Declaration of American Independence at the American Club this morning was a function, which, in addition to showing that the Americans are the most patriotic of nations, proved that the Britisher is as willing as anyone to express his appreciation of the American victory of the eighteenth century.

5 YEARS AGO

July 4, 1934. The week-end "blood-bath" in Germany has not quenched the fires of revolt. The Storm Troopers are seething with unrest. The atmosphere of the Reich is becoming increasingly menacing.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent, a revolutionary movement is about highly menacing to Herr Hitler.

He declares that he has seen an illegal leaflet that has been issued by the "Storm Troop Revolutionary Committee," which bluntly assails Herr Hitler.

It is also reported that President Hindenburg's message of congratulation to Herr Hitler on his swift action was signed under duress.

BIG DROP IN UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, July 3.—As forecast by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons in the unemployment debate on Friday, the returns issued to-night show another considerable decline in the numbers of registered unemployment.

The Minister of Labour estimates the number of insured persons in June 1939 in Great Britain at 12,610,000, an increase of 143,000 over the previous month, and on comparable basis about 600,000 more than a year ago.

On the same date the registered unemployment totalled 1,340,379, comprising 1,000,709 wholly unemployed, 195,628 temporarily laid off, and 55,161 normally in constant employment. The total was 142,703 less than a month before, and 463,333 less than a year ago.—British Wireless.



King Peter of Yugo-Slavia, left, now 15, reviews his army in Belgrade, taking salute. With him is Prince Paul, Regent, later entertained royally by Chancellor Hitler in Berlin.

Film Star To Have 'L' Test For English

—PARIS. BECAUSE a British cinema firm alleges that he learnt English too slowly, Tino Rossi, Corsican movie star, must pass an examination.

248 Die In U.S. Celebrations

NEW YORK, July 3.—Casualties so far during the four-day Fourth of July holiday number 248 dead, and hundreds injured, mostly due to motor accidents and drownings, but shootings have also accounted for nine.

The intense heat sent millions to the beaches, many sleeping on the sands for the last two days.

The 5,000,000th visitor entered the British Pavilion at the World's Fair to-day, and the total attendance since the opening of the Fair exceeds 11,500,000.—Reuter.

War Minister In Paris

PARIS, July 3.—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belsham arrived at Le Bourget by air this evening, accompanied by Colonel Haydon, his military assistant, and his private secretary.

He is to be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Association France Grande Bretagne, at which Mr. Georges Bonnet is to represent the French Government.

Mr. Hore-Belsham met Mr. Daladier and Mr. Bonnet at dinner at the British Embassy to-night.—Reuter Special.

Stock Exchange Remains Quiet

LONDON, July 3.—The London Stock Exchange opened quietly today, the continued international uncertainties preventing any increase in business.

All groups closed lower on balance except international which improved fractionally.

Oils were very weak on disappointing dividend news.

Among commodities, cocoa was easier, and switching caused a fairly large turn-over.

Wall Street was steady.—Reuter Special.

R.A.F. Recruits On Increase

LONDON, July 3.—The R.A.F. last week numbered 781 compared with 430 in the corresponding week of last year, bringing the total entry of all groups closed at dinner and boys since April 1 to 12,265, compared with 4,676 for the corresponding period last year.—British Wireless.

Zeesen & Daventry Exchanges

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that Britain was ready to allow Germany and Italy to use a time period on the British Broadcasting Corporation programme, providing Germany and Italy allowed Britain time on their networks.—United Press.

QUEEN'S Photographic Service

THE SERVICE FOR ALL AMATEURS

Photographic Supplies
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
Special Fine Grain Developing
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PHOTOGRAPHS ARE PRINTED BY AUTOMATIC PRINTING MACHINE WITH PHOTOMETER MEASURING DEVICE.
Special Service for Miniature Films

22 Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. 24625.
(Next to Whiteway's)

SONG & DANCE ALBUM FELDMAN'S 44th.

Containing

Alexander's Ragtime Band.
Hear My Song, Violetta.
Daydreaming.
You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby.
Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride.
In A Little Toy Sailboat.
My Heaven On Earth.
Rhythm In The Alphabet.
Good-Night, Sweet Dreams, Good-Night.
Little Heaven Of The Seven Seas.
Can You Hear Me Mother?
There's A New Apple Tree.
Happy, Gay and Contented.
Cry, Baby, Cry.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

Marina House, 19, Queen's Road C.
Tel. 24648.

The Hongkong Telegraph NINTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

June—September, 1939
\$250 CASH \$250 PRIZES
(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")
TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250
(Donated by ILFORD, Ltd., London)
SEND YOUR ENTRIES IN NOW
CLOSING DATE & TIME: 29th SEPT. AT 5 P.M.

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE:

For Story-Telling Pictures.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION TWO:

General Pictorial Section: Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural, Street Scenes, etc.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION THREE:

Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FOUR:

Still Life and Table-Top Studies.
1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.

SECTION FIVE:

Snapshots taken by children under fourteen years.
1st. \$15. 2nd. \$10. 3rd. \$5.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be posted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, and except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, counter-signed by a parent.
- 13.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 14.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 15.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

USE THIS FORM

AND PASTE IT ON THE BACK OF EACH ENTRY

ENTRY FORM

NAME
ADDRESS
DATE
Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please counter-sign here.

Goading The Czechs To Fury

The Strange Story Of An English Pimpinel



Lawrence Tibbett, famed American baritone, with Mrs. Tibbett at their farm in Wilton, Conn. Mr. Tibbett sang at the White House reception to King George and Queen Elizabeth.

TROOP CONCENTRATIONS at Ostrau on the Slovak border can no longer be denied. Nearly ten divisions strong, they are waiting for orders to take over the German share of Slovakia.

As agreed in a secret arrangement with Hungary, Germany is to take the part—about one-third—between her present frontiers and the River Vaha, and Hungary the remaining two-thirds, in return for her firm adherence to the Axis.

Germany has been doing everything in her power to provoke the Czechs into active revolt in order to provide a reason for absorbing the Protectorate.

No mention of the Kladno murder affair now appears in the controlled Press, as the true facts are too disgusting to bear any glossing over.

BRAWL

Sergeant Kliest was shot by two German fellow policemen as the result of a brawl over a girl.

The chief of the medical staff at the hospital and his assistants, who conducted the autopsy on the murdered man, were arrested to prevent them disclosing that he had been killed by German bullets.

The two murderers disappeared. One is still missing. The other was found dead near Kladno, whether murder or suicide no one knows. The girl, the cause of their quarrel, is under arrest.

In all about 500 Czechs, including 110 policemen, were arrested, and a heavy fine imposed for a crime committed by Germans.

In spite of censorship, this story was soon common talk in Nachod, the home of the Czech police college, where attacks had been made on the Czech police by Germans in retaliation for the murder, resulting in the death of a Czech policeman who was shot in his bed through an open window.

FLAGRANT

Riots and demonstrations took place which the authorities were powerless to prevent. So flagrant was this second murder that the Protector, Baron von Neurath, was forced to make a grant of about £400 to the dead man's mother, though this blood money was indignantly refused.

To suggest that these affairs were deliberate provocation would be far

fetched if it were not that Nazis have been openly proclaiming the end of the Protectorate and that heavy concentrations of troops had been made here. Schools are being used as barracks.

In addition, Herr Hummer, Chief of the S.S. troops, arrived in Prague. To all inquiries the official news bureau declares that his visit had no importance.

The fact remains that S.S. troops are assembled in force at Hradecny Castle and that Hummer had long talks with the Protector.

So far the Czechs have not been goaded into rising, but a few more incidents, like these and they may turn on their masters. Passive underground resistance continues.

A lightning transport strike in the capital was only prevented by a hurried decree imposing severe penalties on strikers.

DISCORD

There is rumour of increasing discord in the German ranks. It is known that Lieut.-General Frederice, commander of the Hradecny guard, was shot by his own men, while his chief of staff was conveniently away in Vienna.

The present whereabouts of General Blasevitz, who was in command of the army of occupation, is unknown. Some reports say that he has been shot, others that he is in disgrace in Prussia, still others that he has disappeared.

Well-known Czech figures have also disappeared, including General Strov, chief of the army, who headed a Ministry at the time of the crisis. His flat in Prague is now empty. Czech opinion is that any active revolt will begin in Sudetenland.

ISOLATED

The little village where it took place is now isolated from the outside world by cordons of troops. Sappers have been dealing with the work of clearing the track instead of railway employees.

It is significant that Hummer travelled on this train the day before. Grim stories are told of treatment meted out to prisoners at Brno, most German of all Czech towns, where the Czech Nazi Party has openly dared the police to suppress them.

At a recent meeting, released reports that they were forced to swim in a pool until exhausted, and then pulled out.

TIENTSIN NOW: WHAT NEXT?

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing land or paying rates of a fairly high value.

Now here is the problem that faces the Japanese at Shanghai. Although the Japanese population outnumber the British population by four to one, the British electors, qualified by payment of rate and possession of land, outnumber the Japanese electors by three to two.

So marked is the British electoral preponderance that it is only by courtesy that the Japanese have held any seats on the Council at all. If the British put up 9 candidates, and all the British voted for them, the Council would be all-British. In fact, with usual British ballot-box apathy, a 30 per cent. British poll is about normal.

But by tradition, two of the seats are reserved for Americans, and two for Japanese. The British voters are urged to give four of their nine votes to these candidates, and the remaining five to British candidates.

For years that arrangement worked admirably, until, in 1936, Japan put up three candidates, pressing for greater representation on the grounds of greater population. The only result was that they came at the bottom of the poll that year.

The ballot-box, then, cannot give Japan control of the Shanghai Municipal Council unless, at great cost, they can buy their way into a majority of the rate-paying and land-owning voters. Already they have all the liberties and rights that other foreigners enjoy in the International Settlement. Already there are many Japanese in the police force. Japanese troops can parade through the streets. Japanese business men do trade there, as freely as the traders of any other nation.

In the past the Chinese have always clamoured to eject the British and all the other foreigners with extra-territorial rights on Chinese soil. Now it seems it is the Japanese who would thrust us out.

When they come to Shanghai they will have no legal or peaceful means to do so. A decisive challenge by power-politics must ensue—unless the Japanese warhorse has already been hauled back on its hunches at Tientsin.

and made to do gymnastic exercises in a heated drill hall. No regard was paid to age or sex. Many prisoners have committed suicide after being released. A note left by one of them given a possible reason. It alleges that many of them had been inoculated while in custody, and on going to a doctor afterwards found that they had been injected with tuberculosis and leprosy bacilli.

MYSTERIOUS

A strange story has been circulating of a mysterious Scarlet Pimpinel, who had been spiriting away suspects under the very eyes of the Gestapo.

For weeks the police had been on the point of making an arrest, only to find that their victims had left the country. A chance interview with a young Englishman after his release from a prison, where prisoners are kept in pitch dark vaults in which gold was formerly stored enabled the truth to be told.

The young man, an innocent pawn in the game, had been employed by a Captain Morton to teach English in Prague. He soon discovered that this was only a cloak to conceal more exciting activities.

The captain, who had served under Lawrence in Arabia and had been through the Turkish campaign, spoke nearly every European language like a native.

In the two months following the annexation he managed to get nearly 200 suspect families across the frontier into safety, in many cases saving their jewels as well.

JEWELS FELL

His efforts would still be continuing to-day but for an unforeseen accident. Nearing the frontier with a party of refugees, a child sitting by him knocked his arm and the powerful car drove into a tree.

Gold and jewels fell from their hiding places and he was forced to run for it though considerably injured. Fetching himself up as best he could he calmly boarded a train and left the country before the hue and cry caught up with him.

His flat was raided and nearly £30,000 in notes was found, while the papers of many he wished to help were confiscated.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange—Official Summary issued yesterday: With the exception of a fairly large line of Government 3½% Loan done @ ¼% discount, the market was dull and very quiet.

One of Laurel and Hardy's early successes, "Pack Up Your Troubles," where the German Army is made a laughing-stock by the comedians, played to packed houses before a military policeman saw it. It was then immediately withdrawn.

Attendance at league football matches has now been forbidden in consequence of riots at the Prague-Berlin match.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange—Official Summary issued yesterday: With the exception of a fairly large line of Government 3½% Loan done @ ¼% discount, the market was dull and very quiet.

Buyers
H.K. Bank, \$1,320
Union Ins., \$425
H.K. Govt. 4% Debentures par.
China Light, (old) \$8.15
Cements, \$12½
Wing On (H.K.), \$41
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan, 4% pm.

Sellers
Canton Ins., \$230
Union Ins., \$425
H.K. Fires, \$185
H.K. Lands \$30
Watsons, \$8½

Sales
Union Ins., \$432½
Providents, \$4½
H.K. Tramways, \$16.40
Cements, \$12.80
H.K. Govt. 3½ Loan, \$89½

Afternoon Closing
Atoka Ps. 19½
Antamok Ps. 19
Bingito Gold Ps. 21
Batong Buhay Ps. 0.12
Benquet Consolidated Ps. 10.40
Big Wedge Ps. 19
Consolidated Mines Ps. 0.02
IX.L. Ps. 45
Hogon Mining Ps. 23
Masbate Consolidated Ps. 10½
Mine Operation Ps. 14
San Maurice Ps. 89
Surigao Consolidated Ps. 21
Suyoc Consolidated Ps. 12½
Sundato Investment Ps. 0.35
United Paracale Ps. 39½
Mindanao Motherlode Ps. 9

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CONTAIN IRIUM
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(Formerly \$8.50 to \$12.50)

Special Value MEN'S WHITE SHOES at HALF-PRICE \$10.00 pair

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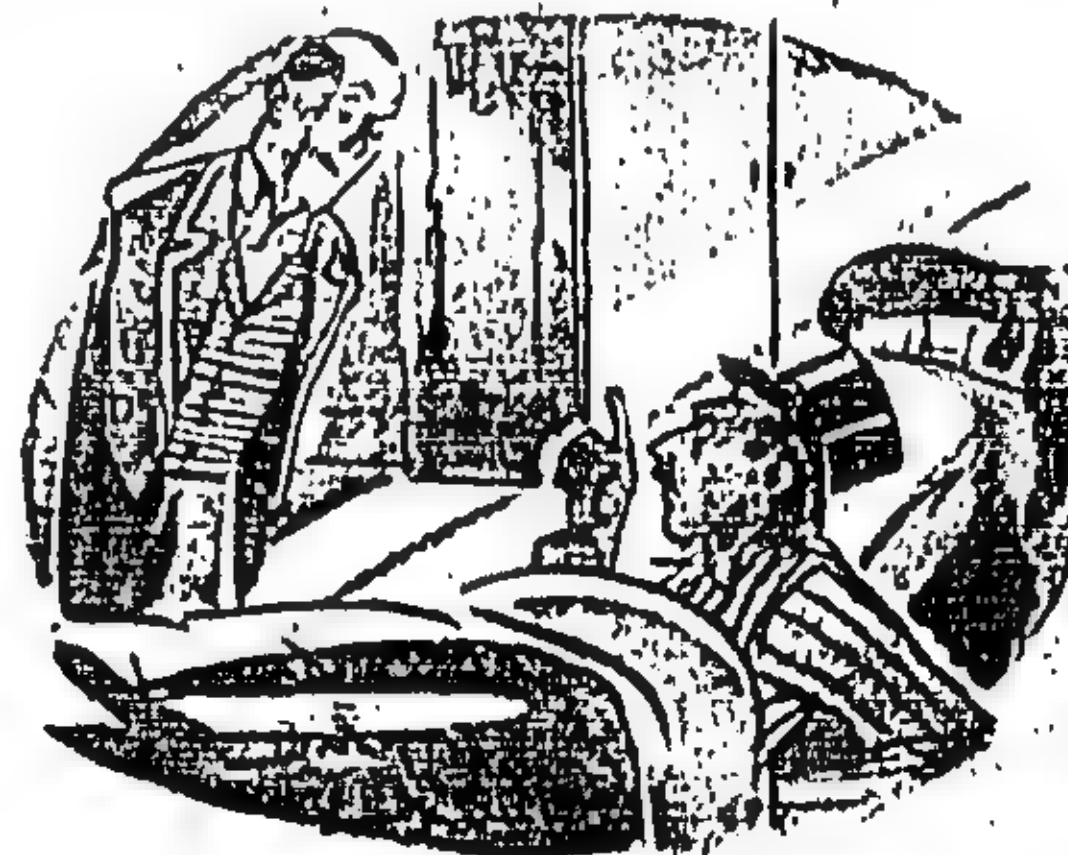
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SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE
Cable Address: Swanstock



"You rang, Sir?"
"How did I get on this ship?"
"This isn't a ship, Sir. This is the Hotel Magnificent."
"H'm. I see. Can't you do anything to stop it rolling?"
"Rolling, Sir? Oh—yes, of course. I'll speak to the manager, Sir. We'll have it stopped at once."
"Don't go away. Do you happen to know precisely what I'm doing in the Hotel Magnificent? My memory isn't too good. Must have had a nasty jar!"
"You had several jars, Sir, if I may say so. You arrived with three other gentlemen. I succeeded in undressing you, Sir—but you insisted on retaining your silk hat. I understood it was a very valuable one, Sir. Belonged to your great-grandfather."
"H'm. Yes. I see. Er—have you got anything—er—that is to say—"
"A nice, long, cool, Rose's Lime Juice, Sir. Ice of course. Taken before, it is a valuable neutralising agent. Taken after, an excellent corrective. It is not too much to say, Sir, that in Rose's we have a new therapeutic agent to combat a condition which, alas, is—"
"Dreads follow—not words! Begone! Speed hence—returning with your life-restoring draught of Rose's!"

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By every test—the World's best!

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Obtainable at all Compradore Stores

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SCHOOL OF MOTORING Limited, China Building, Room 104, offers you trial or short or comprehensive courses in motor tuition with European or Chinese instructors. Terms \$25 to \$70. Phone 20682.

TO LET.

MODERN FLATS TO LET.—Nos. 10-16, Hillwood Road, Kowloon. Newly built. Modern conveniences. Apply No. 37, Bute Street, 1st floor, Mongkok. Tel. 50053.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2.23/32
Deinard do.	1/2.23/32
T.T. Shanghai	210
T.T. Singapore	62 1/2
T.T. Japan	105
T.T. India	20 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	67 1/2
T.T. Manila	67 1/2
T.T. Batavia	33 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	101 1/2
T.T. Saigon	103
T.T. France	10 1/2
T.T. Germany	71 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	127
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/2.31/32
4 m/s D/P do.	1/3
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	29 1/2
4 m/s France	11.25
30 d/s India	83 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in Lon.	4.68 1/2

DRAMATIC TALE OF THETIS' END

(Continued from Page 1.)

dangerous, as the compartment was only just showing above water, and the submarine was held up by a single wire.

With a tremor of emotion in his voice, Captain Oram spoke of the "very gallant behaviour of all the men aboard."

"I saw no sign of panic at any time," he added. "Whenever there was any work to be done, I heard the men talking and joking until the foul air caused them to keep quiet."

"They showed quiet bravery of the kind the memory will live with me for ever."

The inquiry was adjourned until tomorrow. —Reuter.

O.R.C. In Hongkong

A number of applications have been received by the Hongkong Military authorities for the Officers' Reserve Corps which is to be formed shortly in the Colony.

The authorities are, however, anxious to receive more applications all of which will be treated strictly on their merits.

KING'S OPENING TO-MORROW

THEY'RE REAL ENTERTAINERS NOW!
Their third and best feature picture! As exciting and thrilling as any New York Broadway... as modern and amazing as the television that takes them there!

The Dionne Quintuplets

Travis - Celia - Marie - Annette - Emile

FIVE OF A KIND

JEAN HERSHOLT
CLAIRE TREVOR
CESAR ROMERO
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
HENRY WILCOX
HEZ COULTER
JOHN QUAIN
JANE DARWELL
PAULINE MOORE

Entertainment Weekly
A 10th Anniversary Special

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Superintendent's Office of the UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD. is now situated at Queen's Building, 3rd Floor, Entrance Connaught Road. Tel. No. 20004. DODWELL & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 1st July, 1939.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

I wish to inform my esteemed supporters that I have left Messrs. WINDSOR BROS., Jewellers, Kowloon, of my own accord and propose shortly to open my own Jewellery Establishment. I shall accord them the same attention and courteous service as previously. Particulars of address and date of opening will be published later.

G. M. ARTHUR,
Jeweller.

NOTICE

CHINA EMPORIUM, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a drawing of the A series of Debentures amounting to HK\$100,000.00 (Hongkong Dollars One hundred thousand only) issued by this Company took place on the 1st June, 1939 and the following numbers were drawn:—

637, 23, 174, 80, 25, 102, 603, 300,
484, 730, 308, 000, 170, 89, 65, 559,
378, 178, 640, 34, 502, 267, 540, 187,
403, 780, 21, 101, 474, 770, 350, 86,
400, 71, 87, 450, 332, 47, 542, 32,
530, 580, 210, 373, 773, 374, 181, 250,
775, 431, 080, 232, 383, 511, 709, 307,
004, 193, 359, 383, 702, 233, 710,
118, 159, 046, 417, 620, 670, 330, 74,
61, 634, 709, 30, 282, 325, 764, 489,
793, 785, 334, 520, 487, 637, 278, 509,
352, 42, 84, 510, 300, 108, 33, 527,
761, 414, 446, 202

Holders of these numbers are kindly requested to present their Debentures to The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Hongkong for collection.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. CHAN HARR,
General Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1939.

H. K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks	1,325 n.
H.K. Banks Lon.	70 n.
Chartered	7 n.
Mercantile, A. & B.	25 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C.	25 1/2 n.
East-Asia	80 n.

INSURANCES

Cantons	230 n.
Union	432 1/2 n.
China Underwriters	145 n.
H.K. Fire	185 n.

SHIPPING

Douglas & S. d.	67 n.
Stampanis	15 n.
Indo-China, P.	80 n.
Indo-China, D.S.	30 n.
Shell Dealers s/-	81 1/2 n.
Waterboats	8.10 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves	110 s.
Docks	18.20 n.
Providents	4 1/2 sa.
New Eng. Sh.	8.30 n.
Sh. Docks, Sh.	108 n.

MINING

Kailan s/-	17/9 n.
Itubs	8.40 b.
Venz. Gold	4 n.
Hongkong Mines etc.	4 n.

LANDS

Hotels	5 1/2 n.
Lands	35 n.
Lands 4 1/2 dcb.	par. b.
Shai Lands Sh.	8 1/2 n.
Humphreys	8 1/2 n.
H.K. Realities	4.80 s.
Chinese Estates	100 n.

UTILITIES

Trams	10 1/2 n.
Peak Trams (old)	7.40 n.
Peak Trams (new)	3.70 n.
Star Ferries	80 1/2 n.
Y. Ferries	22 1/2 n.
China Lights (old)	8 1/2 n.
China Lights (new)	5.80 n.
H.K. Electric	55 n.
Macao Electric	18 n.
Sandakan Lights	12 n.
Telephones (old)	23 1/2 n.
Telephones (new)	7.70 n.
Traction s/-	19/- n.
Traction (Pref.) s/-	22/6 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Magg. (ord.)	Sh. \$ 14 n.
Cald. Magg. (Pte.)	Sh. \$ 13 n.
Canton Ice	1 n.
Cements	13 n.
H.K. Ropes	3.70 n.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms (old)	21 1/2 n.
Dairy Farms (new)	21 n.
Watsons	8 1/2 n.
Lane, Crawfords	7.50 n.
Sinceres	1.80 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	41 b.
Powell, Lick	1 n.

COTTON MILLS

Evo Sh.	10 1/2 n.
Shai Cotton Sh.	112 n.
Zong Sing, Sh.	42 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh.	40 1/2 n.

MISC.

H.K. Entertainments	6.90 n.
Constructions	1.55 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1025	46 1/2 n.
G. Bonds	4 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt. 4 1/2 4 1/2 p.m. b.	46 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt. Loan 3 1/2 99 1/2 sa.	13 1/2 n.
Maramans (Lon.) s/-	13 1/2 n.
Maramans (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

DANZIG'S FATE DECIDED, SAYS BERLIN MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

interrupted his leave and has rejoined his post.

The Minister's sudden return is believed to be connected with the report that the question of including Lithuania in the proposed guarantee of the Baltic State by England, France and Russia, is under discussion in Moscow. —Trans-Ocean.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS

LONDON, July 3.—As a result of the retirement through ill-health of Admiral Backhouse, the Admiralty has announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Tottenham has been promoted Admiral from June 28.

Rear-Admiral Francis Tower has been promoted Vice-Admiral from the same date, and placed on the retired list from June 28 while Rear-Admiral Alfred Evans has been promoted Vice-Admiral from June 28 and placed on the retired list from June 30. —Reuter Special.

Troops Told: "Prepare"

LONDON, July 3.—Military circles report that several British regular army and territorial units have been instructed to prepare for "possible embarkation".

It is said that those affected are infantry units " earmarked " for the expeditionary force Great Britain would send to the Continent in the event of war.

It is interpreted that embarkation is not imminent, but that the units would be sent abroad immediately in the event of war. —United Press.

Polish Attitude Praised

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons the Prime Minister told Mr. Hugh Dalton, who spoke of the calm courage and self-control being displayed by Poland in the face of grave provocation, that the British Government much appreciated the attitude of the Polish Government.

Mr. Chamberlain was answering a supplementary question, which followed a statement he made on the position of Danzig.

He said: "Reliable reports indicate that extensive measures of a military character are being carried out in the Free City."

"A large and increasing number of German nationals have recently arrived in the Free City, ostensibly as tourists, and a local defence corps is being formed under the name of the Heimwehr."

The Polish Government has received from the German Government notification of a visit by the German cruiser Koelnberg to Danzig for three days from August 23.

The Polish Government is informing the Danzig Senate that it sees no objection to this visit.

"His Majesty's Government is maintaining close contact with the Polish and French Governments regarding developments in the Danzig situation."

Gdynia Replaces Danzig

DANZIG, July 3.—The Bank of Danzig has announced that the transfer of interest and amortisation of payments on Danzig's foreign loans will be discontinued for the time being.

Moreover the bank will, for the time being, reject requests for foreign exchange destined for purposes other than normal commercial transactions, or travelling expenses.

Informed financial quarters declare that the Bank was forced to take these measures since foreign exchange receipts from harbour fees and from exports to Poland have consistently declined of late.

The trade of the port of Danzig, which in 1928 totalled 1,470,000,000 guilders, declined to 375,000,000 guilders in 1938.

On the other hand, Gdynia's trade increased from 133,000,000 guilders in 1929 to 1,183,000,000 in 1938.

Danzig's foreign exchange revenues have declined correspondingly, and as a result, Danzig's clearing balance towards Poland, which had been unfavourable for some years owing to the decline in Polish goods traffic through Danzig, has become still more unfavourable of late.

The boycott in Poland has been a big contribution, while Danzig has also had to increase her imports. These factors combined in the steady deterioration of Danzig's foreign exchange situation. —Trans-Ocean.

Hitler's Demands

Paris, July 3.—The newspaper "Le Soleil" reports that Herr Hitler is considering sending a note to Britain and France asserting that the consolidation of European peace demands a prompt settlement of the question of Danzig's return to the Reich.

"The French Foreign Office said they have no information on the subject." —United Press.

Chinese Internee Disappears

One of the Chinese internee soldiers at the Matakok camp made a successful bid for freedom on Saturday night.

Managing to secure a ladder after the camp had gone to bed, the man scaled the ladder and succeeded in clambering over the wire fencing and jumping over on the other side.

A sentry saw the man after he had jumped to freedom and fired a shot which missed. The man made good his escape. He has not been seen since.

REBUKE BY MAGISTRATE

Letter From
Commandant Of
H. K. V. D. C.

REFERRING to a case in which an officer of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps was summoned at the Central Magistrate's court this morning for disobeying a traffic signal given him by a police officer in Wongneichong Road, Happy Valley, on June 8, Mr. R. A. D. Forrest remarked that he had received a letter from the Commandant of the Corps on behalf of the defendant. This he claimed, was most improper.

The Officer concerned was Lt. L. B. Holmes.

Traffic Inspector S. C. Saunders told his Worship that the offence was committed on the occasion of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

Instructions had been given police officers not to let any traffic through the road, but Holmes parked his car there, although asked by Traffic-Sergeant Fryer to remove it.

"With reference to this case," remarked Mr. Forrest, "I have received from the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps a letter on behalf of the defendant which is most improper, as I have already informed the writer by post."

"If anyone wishes to influence in any way the decision of a magistrate, his proper course is to come to Court as witness."

"It is most incorrect to address a Magistrate with reference to a case pending before him."

After inspecting Holmes' driving record, his Worship imposed a fine of \$10. Holmes pleaded guilty to the offence.

OTHER CASES

E. Hammon, of Schmidt and Co., Yau Building, was fined \$40 for driving car No. 3906 without due care and caution in Island Road on June 11. Defendant admitted the offence.

Acting Traffic Inspector Clarke said that the summons were taken out on the complaint of Mr. G. G. Tinson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master. Mr. Tinson was driving along Island Road from Stanley to Shek-O with a party of friends, and when near the residence of Mr. A. W. J. Simons at Tytan, he saw a car, which he later ascertained to be driven by Hammon, coming towards him at a terrific speed and on the wrong side of the road.

"Mr. Tinson tried to bang on his brakes as hard as he could to avoid a collision," concluded Sub-Inspector Clarke.

K. K. Jaer, of 5 Peak Mansions,

Mercury Soars To New High

H.K. Heat Wave
Continues

FOR the first time this year the maximum temperature yesterday reached the 90 mark, bringing a hot week-end to a climax. The minimum recording was 79.

The mercury is expected to touch 90 again to-day as it registered 80 at 10 o'clock this morning, according to the Royal Observatory. Humidity at the same time was 75 per cent.

Despite absence of rain the total rainfall for the year is still 11 1/4 inches above the normal, and now stands at 51.57 inches.

Local showers are promised during the next 24 hours, with moderate south and south-west winds.

The weather report says that a moderate anti-cyclone covers the Pacific to the east of Japan. A depression is situated to the west of Shanghai, and it will probably move eastward. Pressure is low over China generally.

GLORIOUS 4th. Anglo-American Accord Stressed At Reception

THE growing friendship and community of views between the United States of America and Great Britain was stressed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, and the American Consul General, Mr. Addison E. Southard, at the annual Independence Day reception held at the American Club this morning.

A large and distinguished gathering was present.

Mr. Southard said that although the United States was only 103 years old as an independent country, they felt very much grown up. After referring to the contributions which Great Britain and America had made to progress of the human race, Mr. Southard dwelt on the visit of Their Majesties, King George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth to the United States.

On behalf of the American community he expressed their appreciation of the good government, law and order which they had enjoyed in Hongkong.

His Excellency, in reply, thanked the American community for the warm welcome accorded the guests and spoke of the ever growing friendship between the two nations.

He was fined \$5 for leaving his car in Lee Hock Street for a period longer than necessary on June 6.

CHINA'S BAN ON IMPORTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

operation or the policy of the Stabilisation Fund.

Kung Explains
CHUNGKING, July 4.—In a statement regarding the new regulations for the allotment of foreign exchange for approved imports issued last night, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, said that in spite of these new arrangements the Sino-British Stabilisation Fund Committee will function as usual.

The Committee formed jointly by the Chinese and British authorities has proved the efficacy in the stabilisation of the exchange market. Dr. Kung commented.

Dr. Kung explained that the restrictions imposed on non-essential imports are aimed at stopping the drain on the Stabilisation Fund as a result of the manipulation of the exchange rate, and the part of unscrupulous merchants.

Barter System
Exchange obtained from exports, with the exception of wood-oil, tea, bristles, and mineral products, transactions of which will be based on the barter agreements and commodity credit agreements, according to Dr. Kung, will be delivered to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

The exporters will receive a sum based upon the difference between the official exchange rates and the rates jointly announced from time to time by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Exchange for essential imports may be applied for from the Exchange Examination Committee. After approval, it will be granted at the official rate of the central bank, but applicants will be required to pay a charge equal to the difference between the official rates and the rates announced from time to time by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Economy Urged
Dr. Kung urged all Chinese citizens to practise strict economy during this emergency time. They should dispense with all luxuries and non-essential articles and save the money for the national reconstruction purposes. In the meantime native products should be exported as much as possible in order to seek for a favourable balance of trade. —Central News.

LETTERS

To the Editor,
Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir.—Two remarkable items of news appeared in adjacent columns in one of your recent issues. One that a Japanese consular official was involved in a photography incident on the Peak, the other that a Japanese had bought a Connaught Road building which overlooks the Naval Yard. One can only suppose that it's nobody's job to see that sort of thing doesn't happen.

If it's nobody's business it's time it was made somebody's, especially in view of the well-known spy-mania of the Japanese, and the fact that for example, foreigners are not allowed to own or occupy property in the part of Yokohama which looks towards the naval base at Yokosuka, some sixty miles away. There is such a thing as reciprocity in other avenues than commercial.

TR FOR TAT.

Answers To Correspondents
WED.—We understand that the member to whom you refer was a member of the Japanese, and the fact that prices are probably charged because of the demand for cents.—Ed.

Anti-British
Propaganda
PEIPING, July 3.—Official Japanese sources report anti-British meetings being held in Linfeng, Lunshih, and Hungtung in Shansi.

It is stated that at Linfeng the Hungtung mission property was forcibly entered in the absence of the missionaries. The intruders are said to have removed the furniture which is now in the hands of the Japanese military.

Japanese reports add that missionaries from the three towns are now going to Peiping presumably because of the anti-British movement. —Reuter.

ducts should be exported as much as possible in order to seek for a favourable balance of trade. —Central News.

POST OFFICE.

PARCEL POST
Registered and Parcel Post Service to Swatow and Foochow is temporarily suspended.

MAIL FOR CANTON
Registered and Ordinary mail and Parcels (not Insured) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE
Letters and Parcels for Europe (except Great Britain and Elre) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

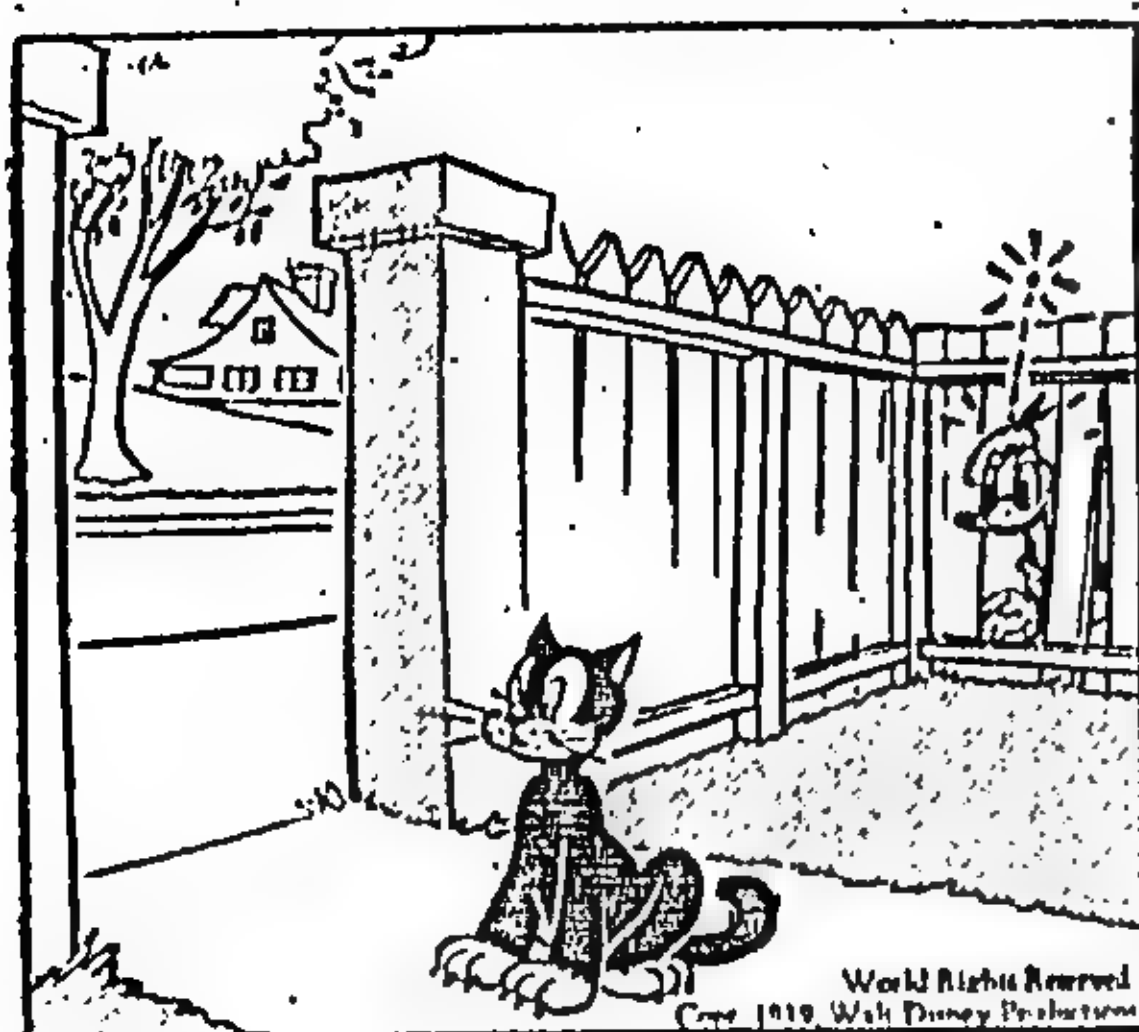
OUTWARD MAIL TIMES
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at 2 p.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

From	Per	Due.
Formosa and Swatow	Canton Maru	July 4
Shanghai	Ixion	July 4
Shanghai	Kingsu	July 4
Shanghai	Nagato Maru	July 4
Canton	Sirogane Maru	July 4
Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow	Szechuen	July 4
Amoy	Van Heutz	July 4
Air Mail by "Air France" Direct Service.—Paris date, 28th June	Air France Plane	July 5
Straits	Asphalion	July 5
Straits and Europe via Suez (Papers etc.)—London date, 8th June and London Parcels—London date, 1st June	Corfu	July 5
Manila	Delhi	July 5
Manila	Emp. of Japan	July 5
Saligon	Felix Roussel	July 5
Calcutta and Straits	Talma	July 5
Java and Manila	Tijljalangka	July 5

For	Per	Date and Time.
Parcels only for Straits	Wednesday	
Canton	Van Heutz	Wed., July 5, 5 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Sirogane Maru	Wed., July 5, 8.15 a.m.
Haiphong	Felix Roussel	Wed., July 5, 10.30 a.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China—due Air France Plane	Hupei	Thurs., July 6, 10 a.m.
Hanoi, 5th July.	Reg. G.P.O. & K.F.O.	Wed., July 5, 11.30 a.m.
	Ord.	Wed., July 5, Noon.
Swatow	Halton	Wed., July 5, 3 p.m.
Chuanchow, Amoy and (Foochow via Chuanchow)	Talyuan	Wed., July 5, 3.30 p.m.
Japan	Yuenang	Wed., July 5, 3.30 p.m.
Haiphong	Wingsang	Wed., July 5, 4 p.m.

For	Per	Date and Time.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe (except Great Britain and Elre) via Siberia	Corfu	Thurs., July 6, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Laos	Thurs., July 6, 1 p.m.
Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar	Bolsevaln	Thurs., July 6, 3.20 p.m.
Sandakan	Woolgar	Thurs., July 6, 3.30 p.m.
Saligon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd August	Terukuni Maru	Thurs., July 6, 3.30 p.m.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

DANIEL CRAWFORD

(OLD MATURED)

WHISKY

\$5.20 per bottle

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

WINDING-UP PETITION Order Against Ching Kee Steam Navigation Co.

The Hongkong branch of the Ching Kee Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was ordered to be wound up by the Chief Justice, Sir Athol MacGregor at the Supreme Court yesterday, following a petition to this effect by the Shiang Kee, otherwise known as the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., one of the shareholders.

It was disclosed during the proceedings that the Company had six ships at present lying in the waters of the Colony, and that the head office had already been ordered to be wound up by the Chungking District Court.

The petition was opposed by shareholders holding 50,000 shares, and the Daien Kien Kaisha, a Japanese concern and one of the creditors.

The petitioners were represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, and Mr. H. C. Macnamara, instructed by Mr. D. L. Strickland, of Geo. K. Hall, Brutton and Co. Mr. H. G. Sheldon, of the Hon. Mr. Lee D'Almeida, J., instructed by Mr. H. J. Armstrong, of Deacons, opposed the petition on behalf of the following shareholders: Hsu Chin-tang (4,394 shares), Hsu Teh-yen (3,754), Cheng Teh-chun (2,592), Kuo Yung-tung (2,044), Kuo Chen-chung (1,584), Yu Wei-tung (1,420), Yu Wei-fun (1,000), Li Wei-fun (70), Cheng Pong-ching (3,377), Cheng Chung-yu (6,170), Chang Chi-yu (5,623), Chang Pong-fah (5,420), Chang Hsin-tek (4,880), Chang Ming-tek (4,880), and the Daien Kien Kaisha, who are creditors to the amount of \$47,157.22. All of them are of Daien.

At the outset, Mr. Potter said that as Mr. T. F. Lo, who acted as expert on Chinese law for the petitioners, had filed an affidavit, he would put him in the witness-box for cross-examination by Mr. Sheldon. In answer to Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Lo said Article 107, Section 1 of the Chinese Criminal Code, which had translated provided the death penalty, or penal servitude for life for transferring merchant vessels to an enemy. Under Chinese law "conspiring with an enemy country" referred to "supplying monies and properties." This was not necessarily limited to supplying such things directly to an enemy State but included supplying to an individual or corporate body of enemy status, which could directly or indirectly benefit the enemy country. In the present case, the chartering of ships to Japan was covered by the section. Mr. Lo said he could not agree that the word "kok" (country) mentioned in the section was confined only to naval, military or government forces.

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that it does not apply to private individuals or private property such as merchant ships. The terms are general, like supplying monies and properties. It does not specify either the State or an individual, but if anything indirectly benefits an enemy State it is covered by the section.

Opening the case, Mr. Potter said the Ching Kee Company was incorporated with limited liability under the laws of China in April, 1920. The head office was in Chefoo, but at all material times there had been a branch office in Hongkong.

Text of Petition

Counsel then read out the petition, which stated in part: "The Company owns 20 steamships of which six—Sheng Lee, Mao Lee, An Lee, Feng Lee, Eng Lee and Hsin Lee—are now, and have been for about 18 months, lying in the waters of this Colony.

"Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan in 1937, the business of the Company in Hongkong has practically ceased and the said six vessels have remained in Hongkong.

"Since the middle of January this year the officers of the Company formerly in charge of the business in Hongkong have ceased to control its affairs, nor have they, so far as the petitioners are able to ascertain, attended at the offices in Hongkong or opened any other place of business.

"Towards the beginning of the month of February, 1939, the Daien Kien Kaisha, a Japanese concern with a branch office in Hongkong, claimed to have received authority from the Company to take possession of and control the movements of the said ships and, as representatives of the Company, applied to the Harbour Master for clearances in respect of the Mao Lee and An Lee. As a result of certain proceedings before the Court, clearance of the said two ships was ordered to be stopped.

"The petitioners are shareholders in the Company, holding 1,500 shares of \$50 each, fully paid up. On their petition an order was made by the District Court of Chungking on February 21, 1939, that the Company be wound up and that Jun-ke Choy, Ping Z. Chung and Yuen-wu Wong, be appointed liquidators. The District Court at Chungking is a Court of competent jurisdiction to order the winding up of the Company, the said Court having derived special jurisdiction for that purpose in February 20, 1939.

Ceased Business

"The Company is indebted to various persons in Hongkong. It has ceased to carry on business in the Colony, and can only carry on business in China for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Furthermore, in view of the existence of Sino-Japanese hostilities for the Company to carry on business would either involve it in a breach of the laws of China with regard to trading with an enemy or result in the seizure of its ships by hostile forces. In the circumstances it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up by this Court.

"There is danger to the assets, principally the said steamships of the Company now lying in the waters of Hongkong, unless a winding up order is made and liquidators are appointed by this Court.

The grounds for the petition, said Mr. Potter, were: That the Company had already been wound up by an order of competent jurisdiction in the country of its incorporation and consequently it was difficult to see how it could function in Hongkong under these circumstances.

The Company had, in fact, ceased to do business in Hongkong, the Chinese employees having departed and not having done anything for many months; and:

It was just and equitable to wind up the Company because the whole situation had gone, it being impossible under existing circumstances for it to carry on in conformity with the laws of the country in which it was incorporated.

Counsel then produced copies of the order made by the District Court of Chungking, and pointed out that there had been an appeal which, however, was dismissed by the Supreme Court of China on the procedure and merits of the case.

Quoting authorities to support the grounds he had put forward, Mr. Potter said that the law that he was asking to be applied in this case had existed for generations. The position would be the same if it concerned a Japanese company with its head office in Tokyo.

Japanese Affidavit

In the present case, an appeal against an order made by the District Court of Chungking had been dismissed, and this in itself was a transfer of arms and other war materials to enemy countries did not apply to ordinary trading with private concerns. The D.K.K. were prepared to obtain an undertaking from the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong that the ships would not be seized by the Japanese Government, and that if the D.K.K. were

given possession of the vessels, they would only be used for commercial purposes and legitimate trade on the coast of China.

Absurd Suggestion

This suggestion, Mr. Potter observed, was absurd because most of the places along the coast of China were already in Japanese hands and therefore it was tantamount to trading with an enemy country. The Court should treat the laws of China as English laws, the object of which was to restrain the activities of its nationals on behalf of an enemy country. The facts disclosed in Mr. Matsumoto's affidavit were that the D.K.K., having been appointed agents by the head office of the Ching Kee Company, were entitled to assume control of the ships lying in Hongkong.

If this were true the position would be remarkable, because the D.K.K., being a Japanese concern, were being asked to become agents of a Chinese company, said Mr. Potter. Such an act was illegal in view of the fact that a state of war existed between the two countries, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, this Court should presume that the English law was exactly the same as the Chinese law.

Other Activities

It was also stated in the affidavit that, apart from the ships in Hongkong, the Company had been carrying on business in other parts of the world. In the ordinary course of business and the remaining 11 being chartered to Japanese concerns. It had been suggested that the suspension of the Company in Hongkong was only temporary and would be resumed as soon as business conditions justified it.

During the past year, the affidavit went on, the business was carried on profitably. Mr. Potter observed that if companies in England were allowed to trade with enemy countries they would also have returned a favourable balance.

The grounds of the position, according to the affidavit, were that if the winding up order were made the Company would be prevented from making any profits and also that the excessive cost involved in the winding up was entirely unjustified.

In answer to Mr. Matsumoto's affidavit, Mr. Jun-ke Choy had filed a statement in which he pointed out that no document concerning the appointment of the D.K.K. as agents had been produced, and that when the China Merchants Company hired the Sheng Lee as a bulk in Hongkong, no such information was given.

Mr. T. K. King, Shipping Manager of the China Merchants, had also filed an affidavit, saying that he went to the Ching Kee's premises in Wing Lok Street in April last and found nobody there. Subsequent inquiries disclosed that its accounts with various banks had been closed since January last, and at no time was any mention made of the D.K.K. having been appointed agents.

Mr. King also stated that since August, 1938, it had been impossible to trade between ports, for the ships were liable to seizure by the Japanese. In other words, a ship flying the Chinese National flag, if it wished to trade, could only do so with the consent of the Japanese naval authorities.

Acts Prohibited

Mr. Potter then referred to the affidavit of Mr. Lo and said that no one could fail to agree with his opinion on Chinese law. In the opinion of Mr. Lo, the relations between the Ching Kee Company and the D.K.K. could, in a wider sense, be construed as an infringement of the law and that the acts of the Company and the attempts thereof were both prohibited.

Counsel concluded by submitting that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, and on the grounds which he had set out, the law in China as regards trading with an enemy was the same as in England, and therefore the Court had jurisdiction to order the winding up of the Company.

—RADIO—

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Bach Concert Including Concerto in C Major

"IL TROVATORE," ACT IV

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 0.52 m.c.s. per second.

H. K. T. 12.00-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.

12.30 Sam Browne (Baritone) and the Casani Club Orchestra.

Easter Morning—Fox-Trot; Wanderers—Fox-Trot; My Saviour Where My Sweetheart Used To Be (Hilda and Carr); I'm Still High On A Hill Top (film 'Thanks a million'); Sam Browne (Baritone) with Orchestra and the Rhythm Sisters; Crying My Heart Out For You—Fox-Trot; Casani Club Orchestra; The Star and The Rose (Young and Schwartz); Rhythm in My Nursery Rhymes (Luncheon and Chaplin); Sam Brown (Baritone) with the Rhythm Sisters and Orchestra; The Feller That Played The Piano—Comedy Waltz; Life Begins When You're in Love—Fox-Trot (film 'The Music Goes Round'); Casani Club Orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Reginald Dixon at the Organ. Naughty Marietta—Film Selection (Merber); Mississippi—Film Selection.

because of these reasons. Besides, the majority of the shareholders were not in favour of such a step.

As regards the grounds that the ships were liable to be seized, Mr. Sheldon said the position was absolutely novel and nugatory. For the first time in the history of jurisprudence, the High Court of a country had made an order which in fact was entirely nugatory.

What had happened was this: The Ching Kee Company was a Chinese company, the owners of 20 ships, six of which were in Hongkong and the remaining 14 lying somewhere in the North of China.

All these ships, according to Mr. Matsumoto, were still lying in the China Sea, and these were the only assets over which the High Court of Chungking had any jurisdiction. On February 21, 1939, the Court in Chungking ordered that the Company be wound up. Mr. Matsumoto had stated that these ships were still trading. This proved that the order was entirely ineffective, and it would therefore be an abuse of natural justice if the Court were to grant an order following that.

Error Corrected

When the case was resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Potter drew attention to an error in one of the papers, which stated that the petition was for the winding up of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. This was entirely the opposite, and Mr. Potter added that those interested in the China Merchants, after reading that statement, would not naturally be at all pleased with his arguments.

His Lordship replied that he was not an advocate, and that a statement had been made he thought Mr. Potter had done enough to dispel the idea.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Sheldon quoted authorities to show that just because a company had been ordered to be wound up in a foreign country, it did not follow of necessity, as a matter of law, that the branch office in England or Hongkong should be wound up as well. There was no authority, he said, that he knew of, which showed that a contract made between a Japanese and a Chinese in Hongkong was entirely illegal.

His Lordship: Are you putting it forward that the branch of this company is a citizen of Hongkong? Mr. Sheldon: No, but a citizen of China. However, I do submit that a contract made between a citizen of China and a Japanese for the chartering of steamships in Hongkong is not illegal.

His Lordship: I don't understand the relevance of this. All the evidence I have is that the Hongkong branch is non-existent. I have heard nothing of it having accepted the contract.

Mr. Sheldon: The D.K.K. are the agents. His Lordship: Agents of the head office?—Yes. And your submission is that the D.K.K., as agents of the head office, PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

tion (Rogers); Broadway Melody of 1939 Film Selection; Curly Top—Film Selection.

1.15 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.30 Orchestral. 1812 Overture (Tchaikovsky); The Philharmonic Orchestra, Berlin, with the Ural Cossack's Choir conducted by Alexander Kischin; Berceuse (Sibelius); King Christian Suite—Musette (Sibelius); Royal Opera House Orchestra, Stockholm; King Christian Suite—Elegie (Sibelius); Berceuse (Kajanus); Royal Opera House Orchestra, Stockholm; Norwegian Dance in D Major (Grieg, Op. 36); Gustave Clees and The Philharmonic Orchestra of Paris; Slavonic Dance No. 1 in C Major (Dvorak); Slavonic Dance No. 2 in E Minor (Dvorak); Czech Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Václav Talich.

2.15 Close Down. 6.00 Bach Concert.

Partita in B Flat... Harold Samuel (Piano); Trio From 'The Musical Notes'—Violin; Bonucci—Cello; Casella—Piano; Prelude And Fugue No. 1 in C Major; Prelude And Fugue No. 2 in C Minor... Harriet Cohen (Piano); Musette... Pablo Casals (Cello); with Piano accompaniment by Nicholas Mednikoff; Polonaise And Badinerie (from 'Suite No. 2 in B Minor')... Marcel Moyse (Flute) with Piano accompaniment by Georges Truc; Concerto in C Major... Artur Schnabel and Karl Ullrich (Two Pianos); and The London Symphony Orchestra cond. by Adrian Boult.

7.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.02 Verdi's "Il Trovatore" Act IV. Singers in order of appearance: Bianca Scerifali; Francesco Elia; Enrico Molinari; and Giuseppina Zinetti with Chorus of La Scala Milan and Milan Symphony Orchestra.

Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) and Ignaz Friedman (Piano). Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 2 (Chopin); Ignaz Friedman (Piano); Romance in A Major, Op. 84, No. 2 (Schumann, arr. Kreisler); Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) with Piano accompaniment by Ferguson Webster; Invitation To The Dance (Weber-Op. 65); Ignaz Friedman (Piano); Legend, Op. 17 (Wienlandt); Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) and Orchestra Des Concerts Colonne cond. by Georges Enesco.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Band Music.

Amperito Roca (Tentador); Bells Of St. Malo (Rimmer); Callender's Senior Band; Songs Of Scotland (arr. Duthoit); The Regimental Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards cond. by Capt. George Miller.

8.15 London Relay—Cricket—Oxford v. Cambridge.

A commentary during the third day's play by E. W. Swanton from Lord's Cricket Ground, London.

8.30 B.B.C. Recording—"The Vicar's Garden Party."

A Sketch by Stanley West. 8.45 Folk Dances.

Scandinavian Dances; (a) Varsouvienne; (b) Feder Milkte; (c) Mallebrok; (d) Lot Is Dead; Folk Dance Orchestra cond. by Victor Olof; Kiribby Malzerd Sword Dance (arr. Sharp); The Flamboyant Sword Dance—arr. Sharp; B.B.C. Wireless Military Band cond. by B. Walton O'Donnell.

9.00 Concert Waltzes. The Swallow Waltz; The Broken String... Russian Novelty Orchestra; Rosenkavalier Waltzes (R. Strauss); Bruno Walter conducting the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—Food for Thought.

Short talks on matters of topical interest.

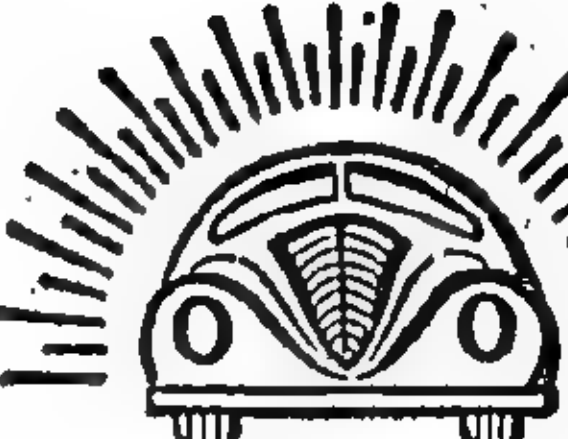
9.45 London Relay—Sports News and Market Notes.

9.50 New Dance Programme. Quickstep—My Blue Heaven; Slow Fox-Trot—Just One More Chance; Josephine Bradley and Her Ballroom Orchestra; Fox-Trot—Maybe It's The Spring; Watching The Stars (film 'Splinters in the Air'); Amorse and His Orchestra; Pasodoble—Bella Espanola; Tango—La Caraca—India... Orquesta Tipica Roberto Firpo; Fox-Trot—We Speak Of You Often; I Can't Get You Out Of My Mind... Harry Roy and His Orchestra; Waltz—I Shall Always Remember You Smiling; Fox-Trot—The 715 To Dreamland... Hugo Rignold and His Orchestra; Fox-Trot—Red Wing... Freddie Schickelkill; Fishet and His Band; Quickstep—The Blackbird Hop; Fox-Trot—The Polka Stroll... Jack Harris and His Orchestra.

10.30 London Relay—The Indian Police.

The Day's Work in the Punjab; Talks by Serving Officers, introduced by E. W. Wace, Deputy Inspector-General.

11.00 Close Down.



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Hongkong Telegraph

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 July 4, 1939

Independence Day

ONE hundred and sixty-three years ago to-day fifty-five signatures were set to the Declaration of Independence by which the "Representatives of United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions," did "in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That These United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that They are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved . . ."

To win independence from the tyranny of King George III cost the lives of some 7,000 American colonists. Almost 150 years later, the United States expended treasure incalculable and the lives of 30,000 of its young men, in aiding England's defence against a continental aggressor.

Many lies, besides that of the common sacrifice of the flower of their manhood in the struggle against the mailed fist a quarter of a century ago, are serving to-day to bind the two English-speaking nations close to one another, and the reception afforded Their Majesties the King and Queen on their recent tour of Canada and the United States was a gratifying indication of that accord and well-being now in existence between the two great Democracies.

To-day, on the 163rd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we find a unity of conviction between the two peoples that complete understanding, harmony and unity of action by the English-speaking nations is the only thing that can bring order out of the chaos into which the world might plunge, and would assure peace

Poland would FIGHT for freedom

THE Poles are ready to fight if their liberty is menaced, or their territory is invaded by the Germans. They will defend the freedom and independence which they have now recovered for twenty-one years, after enduring nearly one hundred and fifty years of oppression, divided up between the three Empires of the Romanovs, the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns.

Too much blood was shed to regain Polish independence in a long tale of risings and revolutions throughout a century and a half of slavery for the Polish people to give up their precious freedom without fighting to the last in its defence.

This is an axiom of Eastern European politics. And that determination, moreover, is not confined to nationalists or militarists.

Polish Labour organised in the "P.P.S"—the Polish Socialist Party—was first in the present crisis to tell the world that they would strike back should their Republic be menaced.

The Polish working people have a long revolutionary tradition. It was the P.P.S. which in the darkest days of Tsarist rule, when growing bourgeois prosperity in Russian Poland was gradually killing the spirit of insurrection, added "National Independence" to their banner.

The older generation of Polish Labour fought regular battles with the Cossacks on the barricades in 1905-1906.

The working classes in town and country flocked to join the Pilsudski Legion in the Great War. Their sons burn to carry on these traditions.

The Polish worker—and the peasant in the same degree—feel responsible for the independence of their country for which so much of their blood was shed.

When the Peasant and Socialist parties, in opposition for the last twelve years, asked for participation in the Government and for a democratic electoral law they declared, in support of their claim: "Poland's national defence cannot be effective and strong without an active co-operation of the majority of the people."

This claim was put forward again in the recent crisis. It cannot be neglected by the regime of the successor of Pilsudski.

In 1920 when the Soviet armies thundered up to the gates of Warsaw, Peasant leader Witos and Socialist Daszynski formed a national cabinet—and won the war.

The present crisis of 1939 is in many respects as dangerous and President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly-Rydz, who inherited Pilsudski's power and authority, are expected to form a Cabinet of national concentration in face of the crisis.

Immediately after the Nazis seized Memel and Hitler had made his triumphal entry into the city Herr von Ribbentrop suggested to M. Lipski, Polish Ambassador in Berlin, that the two countries ought to start "negotiations on Danzig."

It was then proposed that a

even though the rest of the world were ablaze. This is incontrovertible.

The last three or four years have been marked as a period of unprecedented cordiality between the two nations—a cordiality which will be emphasised in Hongkong to-day when Americans and their British guests gather at the American Club to honour the first President of the United States.

The maintenance of that cordiality is a bulwark against the forces of disorder which, to-day, constitute a far greater menace to liberty than any of the tyrannies charged against "the Present King of Great Britain" on July 4, 1776.

German corridor should be cut through the "Polish Corridor."

The Polish people supported their emphatic negative to this suggestion by partial mobilisation.

No chances were taken. The Polish Government realised that one never knows where "conversations" with Hitler end.

This mobilisation was a perfect success. Poland is militarily one of the strongest countries in Europe. So far as the training of her troops and of the reserve goes, she still claims a slight superiority over Germany, where conscription was introduced only five years ago by the present regime.

The Polish standing army is about 400,000 strong, including the corps of Frontier Guards and various other semi-military bodies.

To-day, after the partial mobilisation, Poland has over half a million men standing to arms. Should war break out, she can mobilise up to 6,000,000 men, and place round about 150 divisions in the field.

The Polish Air Force consists of 1,500 first line planes and the reserves. The capitals of all Central European countries are within two hours' flight from Polish aerodromes in a fast modern bomber.

Poland has her own aeroplane manufacturing industry, which will now be extended and developed from the proceeds of the new "Air Force Loan." Oilfields in the south-east form an adequate source of petrol, and we possess our own oil refining industry.

The question is often asked whether Poland would go to war to hold the "Corridor" and prevent the Nazis seizing Danzig.

I believe she would, because the Vistula, greatest of Polish rivers, flows into the sea through an estuary which is on Danzig territory.

The Vistula is Poland's life line; and the province of Pomorze—the corridor leading to the Baltic—is as Polish in population and tradition as Cracow or Warsaw.

Modern Poland, with her 150,000 square miles of territory, thickly populated by 35,000,000 people, must be inseparable from her 80 miles of sea coast. Her place on the shores of the Baltic is Poland's most cherished possession.

Poland has two ports, Gdynia and Danzig. Both are on the Baltic shore of the Corridor, and between them they carry three-

by
JERZY
SZAPIRO



Marshal Smigly-Rydz,
Polish Army C-in-C.

quarters of her entire foreign trade.

Before the War Danzig was one of several German ports on the Baltic.

Its yearly turnover amounted to 2,000,000 tons. Now the annual volume of trade equals 6,000,000 tons thanks to Danzig's connection with Polish industry.

Gdynia, a fishing village fifteen years ago, is now a thriving modern city of 100,000. It has grown to be, perhaps, the largest Baltic port. Last year 8,000,000 tons of goods were shipped across its quays.

Everything depends on this strip of Baltic seaboard. Once this free access to the sea was denied Poland, she would sink to the condition of an economic and political dependency of the Third Reich.

There is politically hardly a more dangerous spot in the world than the big plain on Europe's crossroads which the Western Slavonic tribes, now the Polish nation, chose for settlement long centuries ago.

The German octopus and the Russian giant are Poland's neighbours on frontiers of over 2,500 miles.

Poland is a barrier between the two great empires, now under Nazism and Communism, more bitter enemies than ever.

In order to resist their pressure Poland's diplomacy must be extremely elastic. Her main task is manoeuvring between the two without committing herself to the support of either or to any policy of encirclement.

For friendship and for aid Poland must look elsewhere, far beyond her frontiers. France is her old ally, and now the Poles seek Great Britain's support against aggression.

The news of the promised British assistance, of course, delighted Warsaw. But even without that indication of strong support the Poles would fight if their territorial integrity or national honour were menaced.

We will not yield our freedom while we remain alive to fight. We will not contemplate once again the slavery of alien rule which we endured for so many long and cruel years.

We are united and free. So we shall remain.

Tientsin Now: What Next?

By
D. BARKER

THE Japanese blockade the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, nominally to force the British to hand over four Chinese alleged to have murdered a certain Cheng Shikang, but it may be, to begin to thrust the British themselves from China altogether.

If that be so, Tientsin tactics will not do for long. For if the British are to go at all, they must go from Shanghai, greatest city of China, among the first half-dozen ports of the world. Shanghai is a sea-gate for about £300,000,000 of trade a year, half that of all China. Call it Paris of the East if you are feeling romantic, but Liverpool of the East is nearer the fact.

It is one thing to blockade the British conveniently grouped in a Concession in Tientsin, quite another to oppose them in Shanghai where they co-operate, in an International Settlement, not only with Americans and Chinese, but with the Japanese themselves. For in a Concession the Chinese Government leases the land to the British Government, to be released in lots to its nationals, in a Settlement an area is set aside for the residence of foreigners, each of whom leases his land directly from the Chinese owners. In addition, the Settlement is granted self-government within its boundaries.

Nearly a century ago after the opium wars—the century of the incident that led to them occurred last month—British gained trading rights in several Chinese ports, including Shanghai. Then only a mournful stretch of mud. They obtained permission to buy land at Soochow Creek to establish trading houses, and soon the French and Americans held similar areas.

As the prosperity and population of the settlements grew the British and Americans combined to form the International Settlement. The French, except for a brief time, held aloof. Other nations joined in later.

Gradually most of the trade of North China began to pour through Shanghai. The muddy river front became the famous Bund along which great trading houses built their offices with windows overlooking the bustling river traffic of junk and steamer, sampan and ferryboat. Buses, tramcars, cars and bicycles crowded the sidewalks through the streets. In time semi-skyscrapers owned by the British and the French place a sky-line. A thousand tongues babbled in the streets, exiled White Russians filled the cabarets, factories and warehouses towered over streets where the population densely grew to 200 to the acre (compare London's East End, 150 to the acre).

Not one, but three Shanghaies grew up—the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese city.

The International Settlement, with broad Nanking Road leading to the residential quarters, now covers 5583 acres, has a six-mile water-front, and a population of more than 1,000,000, of whom about 85 per cent are Chinese. Of the foreigners the Japanese lead in numbers, with about three times as many as the British, who come second. Of the £250,000,000 we have invested in China, about £180,000,000 is in Shanghai.

Further south, with a narrow corridor to the water, lies the French Concession, four square miles into which are crowded 500,000 Chinese and 23,000 foreigners, of whom the smallest group, at the last census, was the Albanians, whose national solitude has now been rectified by European politics.

South again is the walled nucleus of the Chinese city from which have grown the industrial suburbs of Chapel, Nantau and Pootung across the river, and in parts of which the population density is 500 to the acre. Factories and slums jostle each other where more than 1,500,000 Chinese live, most of them in equal.

None of this development, good or bad, would have been possible without the International Settlement and the rights it holds through an agreement with the Chinese, called the Land Regulations. This agreement gives the Settlement its self-government, often criticised, often the cause of riots, yet on the whole workable. As successive waves of Chinese refugees have proved for nearly a century, it has made Shanghai the safest place in China, even though the Settlement police, armed equipped with machine-guns, wear bullet-proof vests, and have the reputation of being the toughest in the world.

The Settlement is governed by the Shanghai Municipal Council, originally composed of nine foreign members, to which five Chinese members have recently been added. The Council is elected annually, the Chinese by their fellow-countrymen, the foreigners by foreign residents own.

PLEASE Turn To Page 3.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I wish you'd find your glasses, Rufus—that's twice to-day you've mistaken me for the maid!"

BRITISH PLAYERS HAD A POOR DAY AT WIMBLEDON



Miss Helen Jacobs
she got through yesterday.

AUSTIN BEATEN IN QUICK TIME BY YOUNG COOKE Two Americans & Two Continental In Semi- Final Of Men's Singles

Great Britain had a bad day at Wimbledon yesterday when many British players were eliminated from the championships, including H. W. Austin, last year's finalist, who was at one time the favourite for the men's title this year. Austin was beaten by Elwood Cooke, of America, one of the "seeded" players.

Cooke's win was a surprisingly easy one, the match lasting less than three quarters of an hour. Austin was only a shadow of his former self, and although he showed occasional flashes of brilliance, notably in his passing shots, he was timing his strokes poorly.

Another surprisingly easy win was that of F. Ponce, of Yugoslavia, who beat Eugene Smith, of America, by 6-0, 6-2, 6-2. The young Californian school-teacher had won several fine matches in the tournament, including one over Roderich Menzel, but he played poorly yesterday.

Henner Henkel, of Germany, also had an easy passage into the semi-finals, beating F. Kukuljevic, of Yugoslavia in straight sets.

INDIAN OUT

The favourite to win the title, Bobby Riggs, of the United States, was not troubled unduly by the Indian Davis Cupper, Ghaus Mohammed, and won in straight sets with the loss of two games in each set.

This match was as disappointing as the others in the quarter-finals. Although Riggs did not show any exceptional form at all, he was vastly

superior to the Indian who was unable to stand up to the hard play of the American, and consequently the Indian appeared less assured and vigorous than on the preceding days. In the semi-finals, Ponce will meet Riggs and Henkel will play Cooke.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

All the eight "seeded" players in the women's singles got through to the quarter-finals.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey - Fabryan (U.S.A.) eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Round-Little (Britain) by the odd set. Mrs. Little was over-driving and netting frequently and generally showed poor form in the first set when she could only win one game. She rallied in the second set, but after winning it she was very tired and put up little resistance in the third.

Another British girl, Miss Peggy Scriven, was defeated by Miss Jadwina Jedzejowska, of Poland, in straight sets. The Polish champion won by means of powerful drives.

Madame Mathieu (France) eliminated Miss Valerie Scott (Britain) after a good fight, and Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) saved the day for Britain by beating Madame Henrotin of France by 7-5, 6-2, while Miss Mary Hardwick, the other English "seeded" player, overcame a countrywoman, Mrs. Macpherson Grant, by 6-4, 8-6.

This is the draw of the last eight in the women's singles:

Miss Helen Jacobs v. Miss Kay Stammers.

Madame Mathieu v. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey-Fabryan.

Miss Mary Hardwick v. Mrs. Spierling.

Miss Helen Jacobs v. Miss Alice Marble.

MIXED DOUBLES

In the Mixed Doubles, Tinkler and Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) beat Brown and Miss Rosemary Thomas (Britain) 6-4, 6-1, and the German-American team of Henkel and Miss Gracy Wheeler were beaten by the Anglo-American combination of Donald McNeill and Miss Kay Stammers in straight sets.

Henkel, who at times showed exceptionally good form, was not sufficiently supported by his partner, whilst their opponents showed very smooth team-work.



Miss Helen Jacobs
she got through yesterday.

Results Of Yesterday's Matches

The following were the results of matches played at Wimbledon yesterday, as cabled by Reuter, United Press and Trans-Ocean.

MEN'S SINGLES (QUARTER-FINALS)

Henner Henkel (Germany) beat F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

F. Ponce (Yugoslavia) beat Eugene Smith (U.S.A.) 6-0, 6-2, 6-2. Bobby Riggs (U.S.A.) beat Ghaus Mohammed (India) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. Elwood Cooke (U.S.A.) beat H. W. Austin (Britain) 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FOURTH ROUND)

Miss Mary Hardwick (Britain) beat Mrs. Macpherson Grant (Britain) 6-4, 8-6.

Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.) beat Madame Hall (France) 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Spierling (Denmark) beat Miss Jean Saunders (6-2, 6-4).

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey - Fabryan (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Dorothy Round-Little (Britain) 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) beat Mme. Henrotin (France) 7-5, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Tinkler and Miss Margot Lumb (Britain) beat Brown and Miss Rosemary Thomas (Britain) 6-1, 6-1.

Don McNeill (U.S.A.) and Miss Kay Stammers (Britain) beat Henner Henkel (Germany) and Miss Gracy Wheeler (U.S.A.) 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) and Miss A. M. Yorkie (Britain) beat Miss Couquerque and Miss Pannellier (France) 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Batt and Miss Cardinall (Britain) beat Mrs. McKelvie and Miss Wenyon (Britain) 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Mary Hardwick and Miss Scriven beat Mrs. Meunier and Mrs. Haward (Belgium) 7-5, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES (THIRD ROUND)

C. E. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde (Britain) beat Edwards and Morton (Britain) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

G. P. Hughes and Billington (Britain) beat Gabory and Szigetli (Hungary) 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Hughan and Van Swol (Holland) beat de Borman and Geelhand (Belgium) 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

SINGLES

Jack Dempsey Wins His Fight

New York, July 3. Jack Dempsey has safely passed the crisis. To-day he demanded steamed potatoes—but he got only soup and tea. Now he faces ten days convalescence in which he will have plenty of time to read some thousand letters and telegrams and cablegrams which he has received. —United Press.

Cricket

WONDERFUL BOWLING BY GODDARD

Takes 17 Wickets In One Day

London, July 3. Tom Goddard, the veteran Gloucestershire bowler, equalled the record of taking 17 wickets in a day in a County Cricket Championship match to-day when he performed the feat against Kent at Bristol.

This feat has only been done twice before—in 1897 by Blythe for Kent against Northants at Northampton, and in 1933 by Hedley Verity for Yorkshire against Essex at Leyton.

In taking 17 wickets, Goddard has also equalled the record for a match, which, however, has been done many times in first-class cricket.

Goddard captured nine wickets for 38 runs in Kent's first innings of 120 and eight for 68 in Kent's second knock, which totalled 124.

As a result of Goddard's magnificent bowling, Gloucestershire, who scored 284 runs (W. R. Hammond 153 not out), won by an innings and 40 runs.

Apart from equalling the bowling records, Goddard became the first bowler to take 100 wickets this season.

At Gloucester v. Kent. At Bristol, Gloucester beat Kent by an innings and 40 runs. Gloucestershire—284 (W. R. Hammond 153 not out, Wright 9 for 47).

Kent—120 (Goddard 9 for 38) and in the follow-on 124 (Goddard 8 for 68).

DERBYSHIRE v. ESSEX. At Chesterfield, Derbyshire beat Essex by ten wickets.

Essex—143 (Copson 6 for 57) and 117 (Copson 4 for 21).

Derby—214 (Capt. J. W. A. Stephenson 6 for 41) and 47 for 0.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE. At one end of the second day's play, Oxford were in a very strong position in the annual Inter-University match at Lord's.

Oxford—313 and 273 for 3 (R. B. Proud 87, J. M. Lomas 91).

Cambridge—157 (Evans 4 for 55). —Reuter.

CHAMPIONSHIP TO COMMENCE SOON: 1st ROUND DRAWN

Rink Quarter-Finals To Be Played On Sunday, July 9

Now that such good progress has been made in the Open Pairs and Open Rinks Championships, the Competition Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association met yesterday afternoon and made the draw in the first round of the Open Singles as well.

The Singles Tournament will commence on Monday, July 17, when 20 matches will be played off. A fairly full programme has also been arranged for each subsequent day of that week.

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Open Rinks Championship was also drawn yesterday.

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Open Rink Championship, and the first round of the Open Singles Championships, were drawn yesterday.

The following rink games will be played on Sunday, July 9:

E. W. Simmonds, J. Deacon, S. Eccleshall and A. Grimmit v. J. W. Leonard, K. M. Omar, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury. (Hongkong C.C.)

A. Culman, M. Ferguson, R. Morrison and J. C. Brown v. W. Excell, A. Eastman, V. Petherick and T. Ferguson v. C. F. Remedios, A. P. Gutierrez, J. J. Basto and B. Basto. (Kowloon C.C.)

F. Machado, C. M. Silva, J. F. V. Ribeiro and F. X. Silva v. W. Melrose, R. Main, D. Munroe and J. C. Chalmers. (Kowloon F.C.)

J. M. Forrest, J. Headridge, G. Perkins and J. Orem v. R. Ellis, F. E. Channing, W. Mair and J. Fender. (Civil Service)

Single Championship MONDAY, JULY 17

At Kowloon C.C. C. Dowman v. Y. Abbas; E. P. Anslow v. A. R. Minu; R. S. Meadows v. M. R. Abbas.

At Kowloon C.C. V. C. Dixon v. U. M. Omar; P. J. Hamilton v. A. R. Dallah.

At Kowloon B.C.C. J. C. Remedios v. F. X. M. Silva; A. M. Omar v. J. F. V. Ribeiro; A. Brooksbank v. J. M. Jack; J. Orem v. A. Grimmit.

At Kowloon F.C. S. Randle v. A. F. Coccia; A. Bower v. R. P. Phillips; C. Moss v. E. G. Post.

At Kowloon Docks. R. Duncan v. L. J. Silva; A. M. Holland v. H. A. Alves.

At Police R.C. W. Gill v. M. Y. Adal; W. Mulcahy v. D. M. Khan.

At Civil Service. X. A. Razack v. W. Mair; L. F. Xavier v. E. S. Franks; E. C. Fincher v. C. Gowling.

At Craigengower C.C. J. C. Aitken v. C. M. da Silva; A. S. Russell v. J. M. Forrest.

At Hongkong F.C. R. F. Luz v. J. McCutcheon; W. K. Way v. W. Walker; J. C. Gill v. E. da Souza.

At Talkoo R.C. C. B. Robertson v. W. J. Reid; H. F. Harper v. D. W. Waterton.

TUESDAY, JULY 18

At Kowloon F.C. F. Cullen v. T. E. Robson; A. K.

Minu v. N. A. E. Mackay; A. H. Basto v. J. S. Landolt.

At Kowloon C.C. A. J. Hall v. W. V. Field; A. E. Carey v. J. Pau.

At Craigengower C.C. E. Kirman v. J. S. Howell. At Talkoo R.C. W. J. Burling v. E. Coates; A. Gillett v. T. Gooding.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19

At Kowloon Docks. J. S. Logan v. H. Overy; V. Chittenden v. C. W. Lam.

At Hongkong F.C. K. M. Omar v. S. Hodge; W. Ward v. T. W. Carr; C. F. Remedios v. W. R. Hillier.

At Indian R.C. G. Perkins v. C. H. Hobbs; D. Fitches v. C. M. S. Alves; B. W. Bradbury v. M. F. Alarcon.

At Police R.C. H. E. Strang v. C. C. Pereira; S. Eccleshall v. J. R. Soares.

At Craigengower C.C. J. A. R. Selby v. M. N. Bakusen; A. S. Dull v. R. Edwards.

THURSDAY, JULY 20

At Kowloon F.C. M. J. Medina v. H. White; H. Nish v. J. C. Brown; L. R. Whent v. J. H. Gelling.

At Kowloon Docks. T. A. Madar v. C. S. Rosset; S. M. White v. W. J. Howard.

At Craigengower C.C. B. Basto v. F. Goodwin.

FRIDAY, JULY 21

At Kowloon C.C. J. G. Meyer v. C. J. Silva; G. Moss v. A. Eastman.

At Kowloon F.C. J. S. Riddell v. H. Gittins; J. N. Wong v. J. A. Luz.

At Talkoo R.C. R. Basa v. N. B. Fraser; J. E. Noronha v. F. E. Channing.

The following drew byes. E. Zimmern, Y. Tang, F. X. Soares, F. V. Ribeiro, V. Alenza and A. Culman.

MAUGHAN SHIELD

According to a letter received by Mr. R. P. Phillips, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, from Mr. J. F. Lunny, who is Home-on-leave—the match for the Maughan Shield will be played at the West Wimbledon Club on July 20, and that for the Esplan Cup at Wanstead on July 21.

J. H. Ho Beaten In All-England Plate

London, July 3.

In the All-England Plate for those beaten in the first and second rounds at Wimbledon, Howell (Britain) beat J. H. Ho (China) by 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 in the second round after both had drawn a bye in the first.—Reuter.

Women's Golf Results

Returning a score of 105—20=76; Miss M. Glendinning won the June qualifying round of the Captain's Cup Competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Section.

In the Silver Division of the L.G.U. Medal Competition played over the Old Course at Fanling recently, Mrs. W. J. E. Mackenzie with a card of 104—17=87, won. There were no entries for the Bronze Division.

Mrs. Mackenzie also won the Borey Competition held at Happy Valley on June 27, when she was three down.

Captain's Cup Tie

W. W. C. Shewan 81—9=72 and J. B. Harrison 96—24=72 tied for the July Qualifying Round in the Captain's Cup Competition held over the Old Course during the week-end. They will play off. There were 24 entries.

ANNOUNCEMENT

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL OBSERVE OUR USUAL SUMMER HOURS of BUSINESS

WEEKDAYS

8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

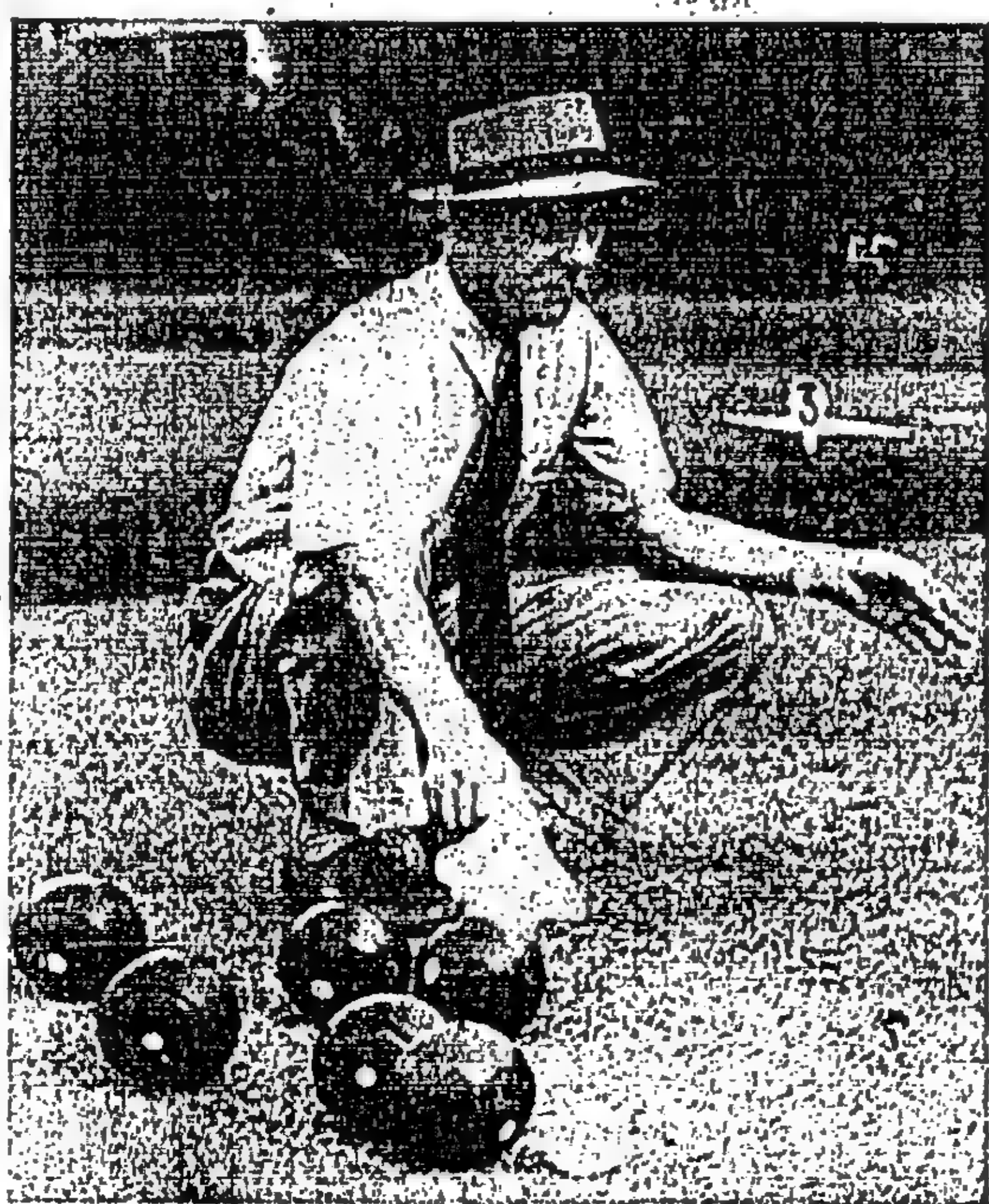
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(Closed 1 until 2 p.m.)

SATURDAYS

Closed at 1 p.m.

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A. J. Hall, the Kowloon B.C.C. skip and a former champion of Shanghai, directing operations in the match against the Club de Recoile "A" on Saturday. The Portuguese won the match by seven shots.—Staff Photographer.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF COMMENCES THREE PLAYERS RETURN 69

St. Andrew's, July 3.

The British Open Golf Championship commenced this morning over the Old and New Courses in overcast weather, but conditions were good at the start with a light breeze which presented no difficulties, although there was a possibility that the shower which preceded the start would be repeated.

The qualifying rounds will be played to-day and to-morrow and the first 130 players will qualify for the Championship proper, which commences on Wednesday.

James Bruen, the 19-year-old Irish boy and one of the favourites for the title, had a score of 69 over the Old Course.

John Bull, of the United States, had a 72 over the New Course.—Reuter.

Latest Position

St. Andrew's, July 3.

The present leaders on the old course are Lawson Little and Bruen, who, with seven birdies, are both 69, and Norman Sutton of Leith 71. New course leaders are Percy Allis 69, Bulla 72, and Field, of Dunstable, 72.

Other scores on the old course are Charles Whitcombe 73 and Campion 74. On the new course, Locke of South Africa had 74.—Reuter.

Social Successes



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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

R. Whitcombe's Collapse In Golf Match

BEATEN 6 AND 5 BY BOBBY LOCKE IN £1,000 CHALLENGE

By George Greenwood

London, June 2.
Bobby Locke, the South African champion, beat Reginald Whitcombe, the Open champion, by the decisive margin of six and five in the 72-holes £1,000 challenge match at Coombe Hill, Kingston, yesterday. Two up at the end of 36 holes, Locke was six up with nine holes to play and won at the 67th.

A good deal of money changed hands, but except for those financially interested the match did not excite the measure of enthusiasm and interest usually associated with contests of this kind. Perhaps it was that the standard of play produced by two such distinguished golfers on a course lending itself to bursts of brilliance was of a very mediocre character.

The statistics are revealing. Against a liberal bogey of 75, Locke, in the third round, was one stroke below, while Whitcombe equalled the figure, the score of each, moreover, being not only approximate but generous. Any genuine scratch man playing reasonably well would have finished either of the players a good run for his money.

Whitcombe was particularly disappointing; indeed, I cannot recollect an occasion in the last dozen years when he has given such a tame and

him he could not make full use of them. There was a moment when it seemed that he had got his game into some kind of working order, and his opponent on the run. Starting the day two down, he was actually one up at the ninth.

This was the time to rub it in, but instead of going hammer and tongs for his man Whitcombe collapsed like a pack of cards. Of the next nine holes he lost seven, won one, and finished the round in the perilous position of five down.

No man in the world can give Locke five holes' start in 18, and when he began by winning the first hole of the final round Whitcombe's plight was hopeless. However, he has not lost faith in himself, for he is willing to play Locke a return match, probably at Bramshott in Hampshire.

Their confidence in Locke is such that his South African supporters are prepared to put down £600 against £400 by the Whitcombe party. This sounds tempting enough, but if Whitcombe is to win he will not only have to play infinitely better than has been the case in this match, but will require to fight with greater purpose and sternness.

A bitterly cold wind swept the course during the morning round, causing the players to put on extra clothing—Locke wore mittens—while some of the women spectators were wrapped in furs and others put rugs round their shoulders. Having the cold it was, perhaps, not altogether surprising that Locke took 40 for the first nine, at which point he was one down, having lost three holes.

FIT OF SLICING

At the start Locke had a fit of slicing which lost him the second hole, where he was out of bounds. He should also have lost the fifth where he was in two bunkers, but Whitcombe let him off by missing a putt of less than two feet—a costly mistake.

At the 7th Whitcombe saved himself by holing a putt of 12 yards—after being in the trees on the right from his drive. But he won the next two, each of which Locke played badly, to turn one up.

Having put an entirely different complexion on the game the question was: Could Whitcombe keep up the pressure? The answer in the negative came swiftly. His driving breaking down, and the putts refusing to drop, Whitcombe was soon in the trees, in the trees at the 10th and bunkered at the next, he lost both holes.

With a beautiful run-up shot stone dead Locke won the 13th in 3, but lost the 14th, where he hooked his drive round his neck out of bounds. A wild tee shot at the long 15th, which finished on an adjoining fairway, and a hooked drive behind a tree at the next lost him another couple of holes.

A superb tee shot at the 17th, a yard from the pin, gave Locke another hole, and at the 18th Whitcombe's second shot, wholly misjudged, fell a long way short.

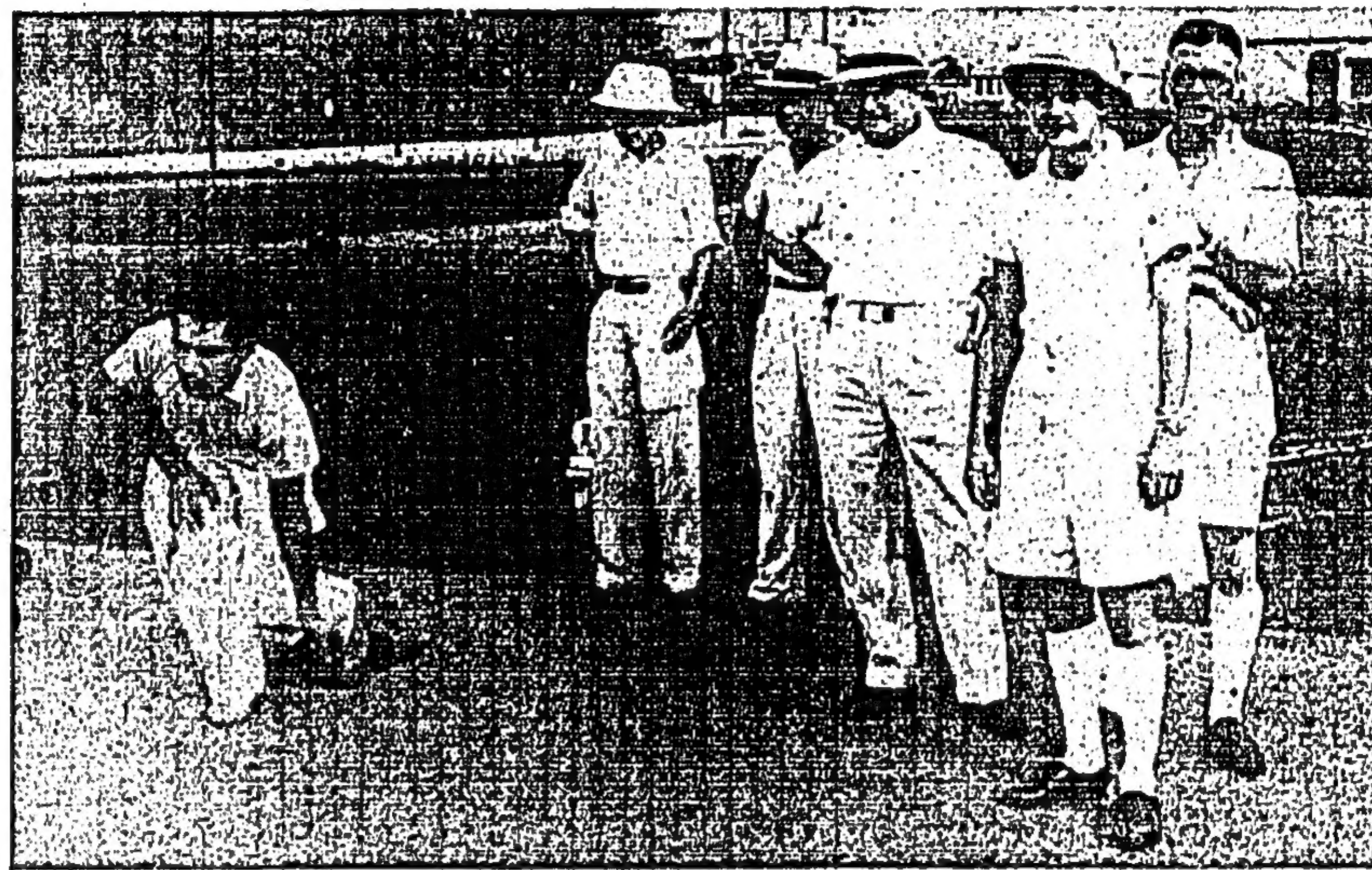
Of the incoming nine holes he had, in a lamentable display, contrived to lose seven, win one and have one. The figures for the round were:
Locke—Out: 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4—40.
Home: 4, 4, 3, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4—39.
Total—79.

Whitcombe—Out: 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 4, 4—39.
Home: 5, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—40.
Total—79.

REMARKABLE SHOTS

Starting the final round with the pleasant lead of five holes, Locke proceeded to consolidate his position by winning the first in 3—a lovely pitch a yard from the flag. Hooking so wide at the next, Whitcombe had to carry a small forest of beech and gorse, but he played a remarkable shot, and finally holed from seven yards for a desperate half in 4.

This success seemed to instil new life into him, for he won the next two holes. Locke saved the fifth by a deft chip from the back of the green and a good putt. Whitcombe's at-



Picture shows play in progress in the Lawn Bowls League match on Saturday between the Kowloon C.C. and the Indian R.C. at Cox's Road. The K.C.C., winning on one rink and losing on two, yet managed to win the match by 18 shots. D. M. Khan is seen bowling while others in the picture (left to right) are M. Y. Adal, A. M. Wahab, W. Hyde, T. A. Nadar and J. Fraser.—Staff Photographer.

CURTAILED BASEBALL SCHEDULE

New York, July 3.
The following were the results of matches played in the Major Baseball League to-day:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis..... 5 12 2
Batteries, Cooper, Bowman, Davis and Pagett.
Chicago..... 3 8 1
Batteries, Lee and Hartnett.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland..... 4 7 0
Batteries, Keller and Hemsley.
Detroit..... 2 5 1
Batteries, McKinn, Coffman and Tobber.
Chicago..... 8 17 1
Batteries, Marcus and Tresh.
St. Louis..... 3 10 2
Batteries, Harris, Lawson, Gilt and Spindel.

No other games scheduled in either League.

—United Press.

Connie Mack Shows An Improvement

Philadelphia, July 3.
Roy Mack, son of Connie Mack manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, said his father has shown much improvement in his gall-bladder ailment and is expected to be "up and around" in a few days.—United Press.

HAMILTON, Calif., July 3.
Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here to-day in a private pursuit plane on an undisclosed mission. It is reported that he plans to continue to Seattle to inspect aviation factories there.—United Press.

tempt at a recovery was short lived, for at the short sixth he was 30 yards over the green on a steep bank with his tee shot.

One of the most remarkable shots of the match was played by Locke at the ninth, where his tee shot finished in deep undergrowth on the hillside at the back of the green. A cleverly played pitch down the slope two feet from the pin enabled Locke to win the hole and become 6 up. In the nine holes he had a total of only 13 putts—a striking testimony to the brilliance of his putting technique. Whitcombe became 7 down when he pulled into the rough at the 10th, but the inevitable end was delayed when Locke's tee shot at the 12th overran the green. A half in 3 at the 13th gave the South African a well-deserved victory—6 and 5. Second round figures:
Locke—Out: 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3—34.
Home: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—38.
Total: 72.
Whitcombe—Out: 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—38.
Home: 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—38.
Total: 76 (for 13 holes).

Marcus Show's First Change Of Programme

The Marcus Show, which has been such a great attraction at the Queen's Theatre during the last few days, presented its first change of programme in the Colony yesterday when the troupe introduced a set of entirely new numbers which proved just as entertaining to local audiences as the first programme. —Hongkong—seldom has an opportunity of seeing such a first-rate show. Those who have seen the Marcus Troupe in their present visit to the Colony will probably agree that in almost every respect they are an improvement on the Marcus Show of some six years ago.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BREAKS OUT ON MONGOL BORDER

(Continued from Page 7.)
and Manchukuo forces on Sunday afternoon.
Early this morning, the Japanese forces which advanced their positions on the right bank of the Khaba River opened fierce artillery bombardment of the Outer Mongol positions on the opposite side of the river.

The Japanese Yamagata detachment repulsed a mechanized unit of the Outer Mongol forces which penetrated the Khaba River bank from Nomonhan. Ten Outer Mongol tanks were captured by the same Japanese raiding unit.

In an outflanking movement, a Japanese flying column advanced to Changchunmiao, about 15 miles west of Changchunmiao, at 5 p.m. on Sunday and repulsed the Outer Mongol forces from the vicinity. About 20 Outer Mongol tanks were disabled in the engagement.

Units of the Japanese air force appeared over the Outer Mongol artillery positions on the Khaba River, about 25 miles from Changchunmiao, at noon to-day and reportedly bombed them.

The Outer Mongol artillery were silenced later in the morning. About 100 trucks on the bank of the Khaba River were also strafed and damaged, field dispatches further claim.

About 11 a.m. to-day, 12 Japanese planes appeared over the Japanese positions on Mergene Height facing Nomonhan, while another 20 Soviet planes came to bomb the same Japanese positions at 11.40 a.m. Subjected to intense anti-aircraft fire, the Soviet planes on both occasions fled.—Domei.

Jewellery and money valued at \$95 was stolen from the residence of Mr. S. Narain, 21 Robinson Road, between two and three o'clock this morning.

Baseballers Celebrate July 4

(By "Bingle")

The Glorious Fourth is no day at all without a ball game, and there was one this morning when a Hongkong team subdued U.S.S. Tulsa's nine, 3-1, at Caroline Hill to a sparsely-packed stand.

Unable to fill a full squad, the Hongkong gang used three of the Tulsamen in Bum Rope, Hallisey and Mack.
Hongkongites jumped ahead in the second stanza with two runs when, first sacker Barney, of the Tulsa, misread on Hallisey's bingle. Scoop Smith laid one down but Hallisey got safe to second with Smith also safe on first. In an effort to throw Smith out at first, the ball caromed off Barney's glove and both Hallisey and Smith advanced a base. Nip Lum also dumped one, and had the sailors playing ring-around-rosy trying to tag him when he was trapped between first and second, with the result that Hallisey and Smith crossed the plate for a neat sacrifice.

Another tally in the next came in on two errors, Barney's and left-fielder Peterson's bobbles, scoring Charlie Horton for the last marker of the game for the local organization.

In the fourth, the Tulsamen scored their only tally when rightfielder Miles rapped a grounder through third sacker Lum and leftfielder Nick.

On the mound for the sailors was Dago Costello, who fanned four; and Horton hurled for the local side, also whiffing four. Costello walked three, and Horton one, while Dago allowed four safeties and Horton only two. There were no runs earned off the pitchers.

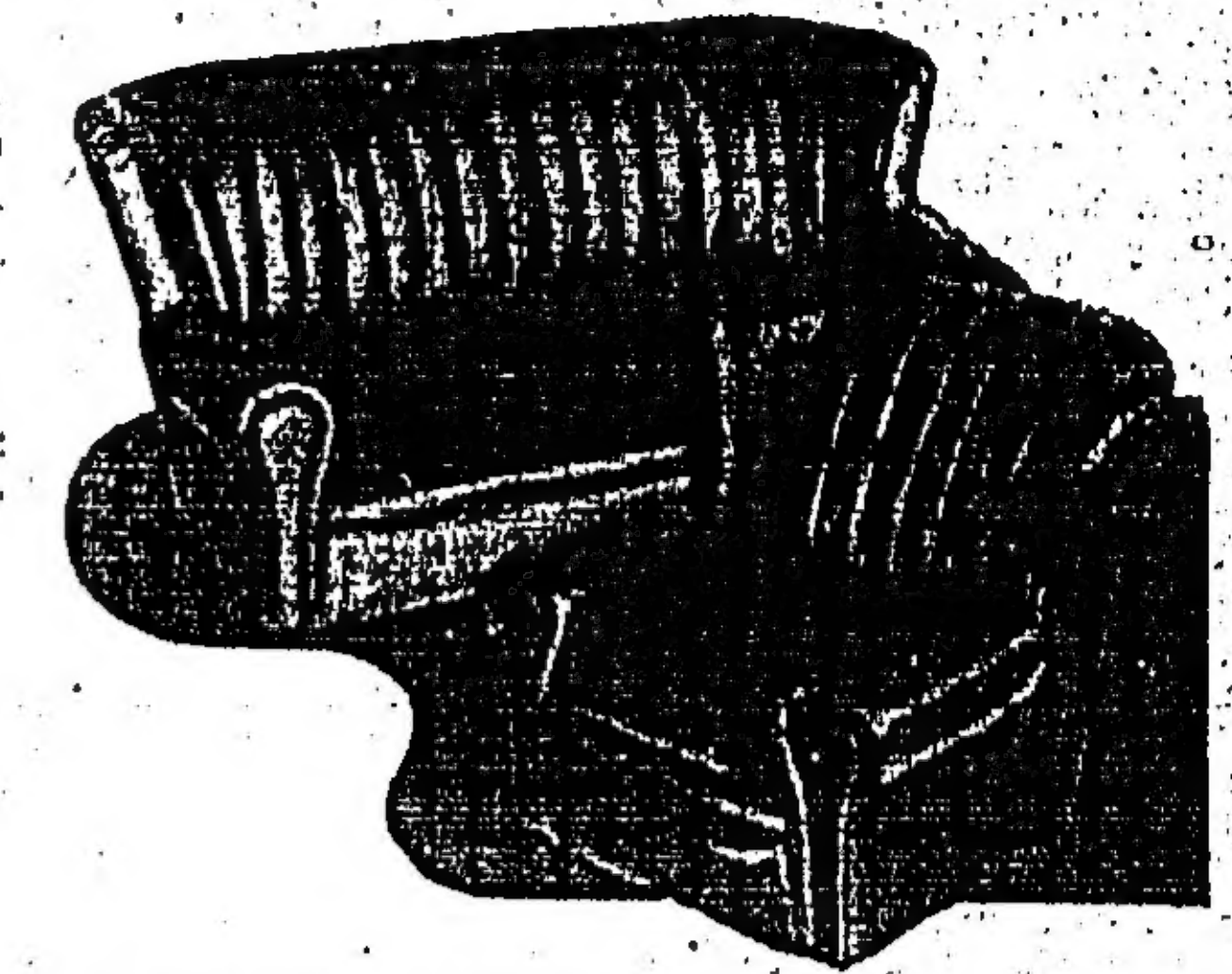
I was informed that the gobs did not have their first-string line-up out at the park, this being the Fourth of July and most of the squad were celebrating. Yesterday was the day the gobs walked.

But it was a good game while it lasted.

Corrigan To Marry?

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 3.
Miss Elizabeth Marvin, who says she is Douglas Corrigan's childhood sweetheart, said she is going to marry the wrong-way ulman on July 17.—United Press.

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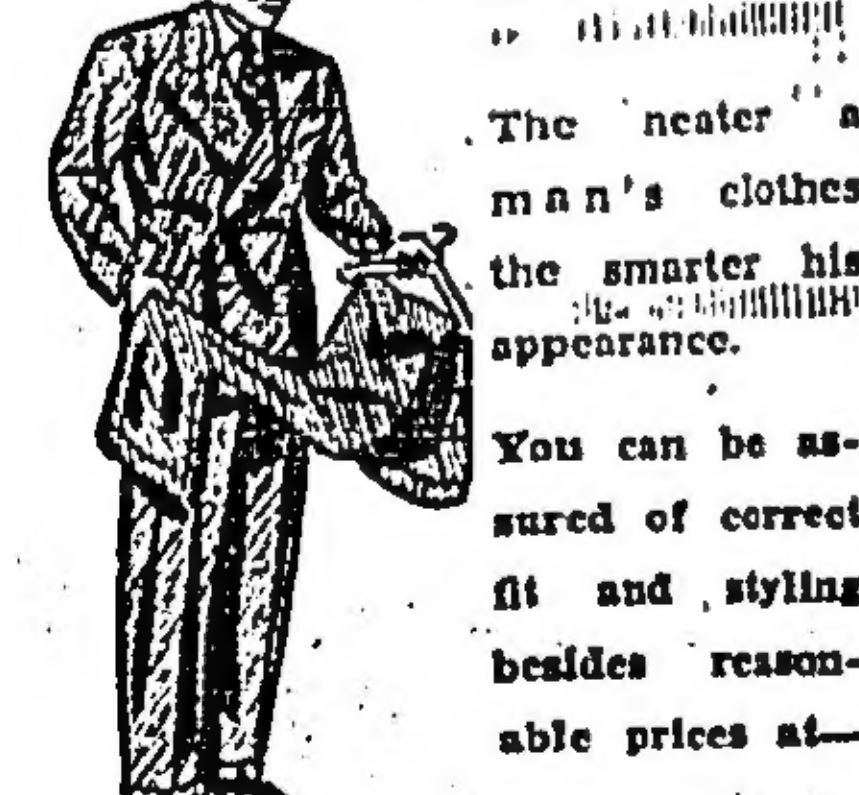
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HAWALPINDI	17,000	8th July, Noon	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
†SUDAN	7,000	15th July	B'bay, M'sellies, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
CHITRAL	15,000	22nd July	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
CORFU	14,000	5th August	B'bay, M'sellies & London.
†BURDWAN	6,000	12th Aug.	B'bay, M'sellies, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
CANTON	15,000	10th August	B'bay, Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,000	2nd Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†SOMALI	7,000	9th Sept.	B'bay, M'sellies, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	10th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RANCHI	17,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles & London.

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TALMA	10,000	7th July	Shanghai & Japan.
NELLORE	7,000	7th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai & Japan.
†BURDWAN	6,000	8th July	Shanghai & Japan.
CANTON	15,000	20th July	Shanghai & Japan.
SIRDHANA	10,000	20th July	Shanghai & Japan.
CARTHAGE	14,000	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
†SOMALI	7,000	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	"	JULY 29th	at 10.00 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT"	"	AUG. 12th	at 8.00 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	"	AUG. 26th	at 8.00 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE"	"	SEPT. 9th	at 4.00 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	"	SEPT. 23rd	at 9.00 a.m.

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And fortnightly thereafter			
MANILA			
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE"	SAILS	JULY 7th	at 2.00 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT GARFIELD"	"	JULY 8th	at 12.00 Noon
S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	"	JULY 22nd	at 1.00 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT ADAMS"	"	AUG. 4th	at 12.00 Noon

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TO BE BEAUTIFUL this season, shown at right, wears a loose, your culture must be chic and soft bob that comes just below her hair. You can make it snorter, forehead and is uncurled save for the however, with velvet bows, fresh faint trace of a natural wave. A or artificial flower, ornaments, giant white carnation adds a dashing and youthful note to her simple hair-do and stands out in smart contrast to her dark locks.



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Flowers and ribbons are leading and be sure that it is completely dry before you leave the salon. The hair should be brushed out and set each curl if necessary with a Charming Amanda Duff, screen.

Jo Ann Seyers, at left, another Hollywood beauty, goes in for a more formal and trying hairdress. The high piled curls tumble forward to make a lovely fringe of bangs on her forehead while the hair is swept severely upwards from the neckline in the back. This severity becomes quite feminine, however, when she adds a bright coloured velvet bow to the crown of her head and allows the ends to sway gracefully to her shoulders.

This is a trick that any girl might try for dress-up occasions, as hair might be long or short for this arrangement. Form your bow and fasten it securely with some of the wrapped wire that milliners use for artificial flowers. Form two little loops through which you can put hairpins or bobby pins to hold the bow in place. Artificial or real flowers can be made into hair ornaments this same way.



Flower For Charm

If you choose an extreme hair-dress, such as the one Miss Seyers wears, have it set by the hair-dresser several hours, but be careful how you handle it. Don't brush, and re-set each curl if necessary with a damp comb.

Using Up Breadcrumbs

STALE bread is one of the essential ingredients in so many recipes—that there is no need for any housewife to waste a crumb.

Potted Mutton

Soak 3oz breadcrumbs in half cup stock or milk. Mince ½ lb cold mutton—and remove the skin from ½ lb pork sausages. Put a good-sized onion (through the mincer and chop sufficient parsley to make two tea-spoonfuls.

Mix all these ingredients with the breadcrumbs, and bind well with two beaten eggs. Season with pepper, salt, and a little grated nutmeg. Have ready a well-buttered mould, put in the mixture, cover with a double piece of grease-proof paper, and bake in a moderate oven (Regulo mark 3) for an hour. Serve cold with salad.

One of the best puddings made from stale bread is:

Golden Delight

Cut some slices of bread about half inch thick. Remove the crust and cut into neat fingers. Put to soak in just enough milk to cover them.

Put 4oz Demarara sugar, 2oz margarine, and 4oz golden syrup into a frying pan. Cook till a golden brown, being careful not to have the heat too great or the mixture will burn.

Put the fingers of bread into the frying pan, and fry, till they too, are a golden brown. Then pile up on a hot dish and serve with whipped cream.

Bread and Cheese Fritters

Cut some rather thin slices of stale bread and butter them. Spread one side of each with a thin layer of grated cheese. Cover with the other slice of buttered bread—and cut into neat fingers.

Spun rayon in a border print in which two shades of blue are combined on a natural ground makes this summer smock. The sleeves are short and puffed. The smock is suitable for home or beach wear.

Dip—in a little—batter—using—two forks. Place carefully in a frying basket, and fry in deep fat to a golden brown. Drain—and serve at once.

Art In Serving Food

APPEARANCES are important, and a good cook realises this. If a dish looks good it excites the appetite and inclines the diner to enjoy the meal. There are certain fashions in serving which help in this direction and which all women who do any cooking should know.

Melon is served sliced in a dish or each slice on a plate, either of china or glass, and sugar and powdered ginger are handed in hot weather. The sliced melon is often served in a bowl of crushed ice.

Grape fruits are halved and served in the peel in a grape fruit dish. The core is cut out, the membranes and seeds removed, and the fruit cut away from the edge. It may then be decorated and flavoured to taste. Or the edible part of the fruit may be served in a glass placed on a plate, and in either case it is eaten with a teaspoon.

Fruit cocktails are served in glasses which are made with long or short stems in all kinds of designs and colours. It is not necessary that the plate on which the glasses are placed should match the dinner service.

Soup and Fish

Soup may be served from a tureen into ordinary soup plates, or bouillon cups may be used.

Hot fish of the plain order is served from the sideboard on to the plates, but fillets are generally handed on a flat serving dish or fireproof dish.

Cold fish dishes are, as a rule, elaborately decorated and placed on a serving dish.

Entrées are served in the ordinary silver entree dish, but for mixed grills a serving dish with a plated grill should be chosen and a similar dish without the grill is used for cutlets, fillets, and small joints and birds, which are served ready for service. More often than not some or all of the vegetables needed are arranged on the same dish.

Roast meats, such as a small saddle or leg of mutton or lamb, or a fillet of beef, are served on such a dish, having been carved and the slices left in position. Or the meat may be sliced and arranged on the serving dish. Sometimes large earthenware dishes are used instead of silver, and those with high sides are excellent for joints and birds.

Vegetables not served on the same dish as the meat are handed in silver dishes or casserolles. Or again, the meat or bird may be served on one serving dish and a selection of prettily arranged vegetables on a similar dish.

When dishing fish, flesh, and fowl it is worth noting that foods are less often arranged in circles than long ways down the centre of the dish, or possibly in a crescent with the curve filled in with vegetables.

Sweets are served in entree dishes, glass bowls, or melba glasses, but for hot sweets oven glass dishes are used. Sometimes the melba glasses are served each on a plate or grouped on a serving dish with spoon and a wafer or other kind of little pastry placed by each glass. Or the pastries may be handed separately.

Savouries are served in entree dishes, or if souffles, in large or individual souffle dishes, as are sweet souffles and cold mousses.

General Rules

Here are some general rules for serving:—Be sure that the dishes and plates for hot service are really hot. Do not decorate hot foods elaborately. In any case over-decoration is not in good taste, and it is difficult to keep food hot whilst it is being elaborately trimmed. Cold foods may be a little more elaborate, but never use a mixture of bright colours, and never use garnishes which are not eatable.

Arrange everything neatly, and be sure that there are not splashes and smears on the dishes. Serve Irish and other stews in deep dishes, such as casserolles or even oven glasses.

Never serve thick gravy with roast beef, mutton, or game. It is correct with pork or veal. Drain all boiled foods thoroughly. There should be no trace of water in the serving dish. Remember to remove skewers and strings.

Lemon is served with fried fish, boiled fish, and with veal. Do not waste lemon by using quarters or thick slices. Halves of these slices may be divided to form a fan, but a quarter per person is needed for pancakes.

Juliet Sanford

Companionable Mothers

TIME and again it is said of this woman or that, "She's such a perfect mother," yet time and again that judgment is wrong.

A mother may be perfect in every conventional sense, may be sensible with her children, devoted without being sentimental, anxious without being hysterical, and maternal without being possessive.

Yet she just misses qualifying for the description of perfect because there is probably nothing of the father in her.

Parenthood to-day is a full-time job for a woman, and a matter of week-ends for a man. From the child's view-point the balance is wrong, and the deficiency of a fatherly relationship is bound to be felt, though probably not recognised.

It is their father who draws things for them in those few minutes before he leaves for the office, their father who brings back and explains intriguing mechanical toys, their father who enjoys a game of one-stump cricket as much as they do, their father who takes them sailing in the summer holidays, teaches them about engines, and brings always to them companionship without apparent authority.

While the tender, guiding qualities of motherhood are good, essential things, there should be an adequate balance.

No man in modern conditions can hope to make of fatherhood the job which he would like to make of it, for nine parts of the time he is away, and for the tenth must content himself with doing all that he can in the limited time.

Circumstances decree that neither he nor his children derive the benefit from one another which they should.

The Perfect Parent

The perfect mother is something of a father as well. It is, as we all know, easy to say when Peter brings his broken boat for inspection, "Wait till your father comes home—and he'll mend it for you."

Nine mothers out of ten do not know one end of a cricket bat from another, are openly bored when prevailed upon to play games in the shrubbery, and quite obviously show their reluctance to share or help with those hundred and one little enthusiasms and problems which beset children.

Care of children is a mother's first and instinctive urge, while companionship with them is all too often left to the man of the house.

The best mother I know has rigorously trained herself to take a practical interest in the following things—drawing, photography, woodwork, cricket, and ships, and the countryside, most of which are interests usually confined to men.

Yet it is being able to discuss such things to be told about them, to take a shared part in them, which should constitute at least half of the average child's life and development.

The result in this particular case is that the mother is able to take her children away for a holiday, and display all those friendly, personal, interesting qualities which would be missed were she to sit on the bench all day in a deck chair occasionally shouting, "Don't go out too far, darling."

Fenelope Gordon.

BEAUTY TIPS

To do a neat job of applying nail polish, encircle the white moon with one stroke of the brush; then cover the rest of the nail with three or four quick lengthwise strokes. While the polish is still wet, use a tissue to wipe off a thin line at the edge of the nailtips. If your nails are very long and narrow, you can make them appear wider by leaving the entire nailtip uncovered. Highlight the contrast by using a bleach under the free part of the nail.



TEETH like the STARS of HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood stars know that popularity depends largely on an attractive smile which only brilliant, flashing teeth can produce. You, too, can have teeth that glisten when you smile. Just use Kolynos, the

modern scientific dentifrice recommended by thousands of dentists because of its unusual, scientific cleaning action. Kolynos cleans teeth better, safer and is more economical to use. Try Kolynos.

BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS

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After the Bath: Wright's Coal Tar Talcum Powder—prevents chafing and prickly heat. At all commodores. Sole Agents: Gilman & Co., Ltd.



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0554	THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
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THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total Expenditure in 1939 on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$30,000, against which the Income to date is \$20,000 only.

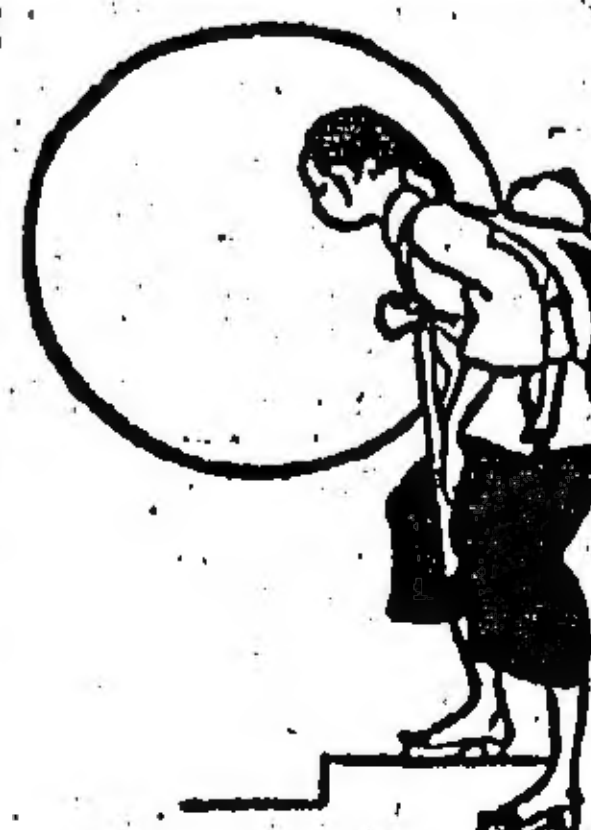
In order to continue its work, the Society asks for the balance of

\$10,000

before the close of the financial year on 31st October.

Hon. Treasurers:

Mr. A. McKellar, C.A.
c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
P. & O. Building.
Mr. KWOK CHAN,
c/o The Banque de L'Indo-Chine,
3rd July, 1939, Hongkong.



NEWS OF THE DAY
IN PICTURES
FROM FAR AND NEAR

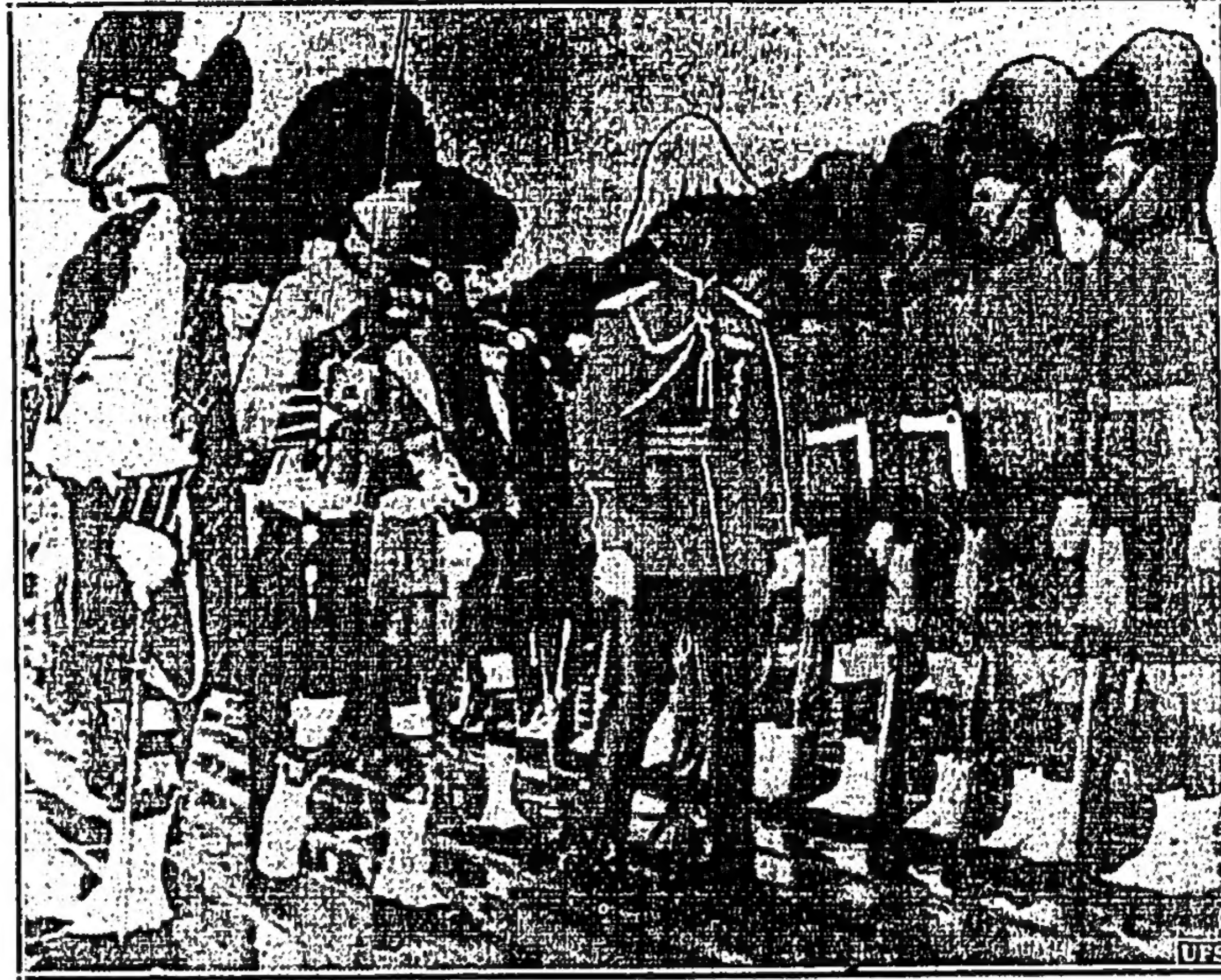
Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS
AS SEEN BY
THE CAMERA'S EYE

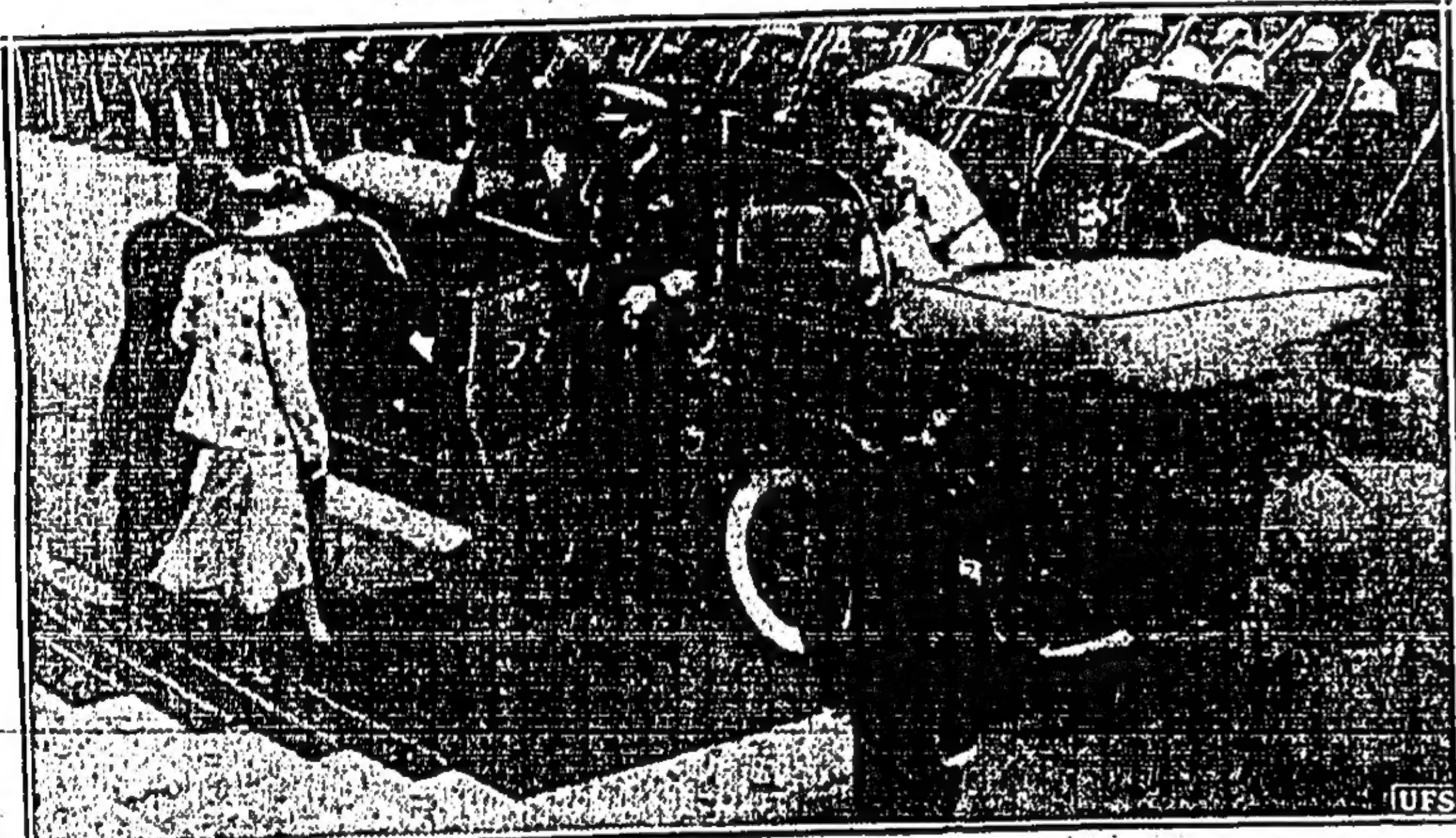
Royal Canadian Tour Pictures



King George and Queen Elizabeth get away from crowds for a brief holiday among mountain peaks at Banff, Alberta. At left is Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, accompanying them on the Canadian trip.



One of the first duties of King George, when he arrived in a Canadian city, was to inspect the honour guard. Here, on arrival in Ottawa, he performs the ceremony with the Cameron Highlanders. With him is Lieut. Colonel G. H. Rogers.



King George and Queen Elizabeth arriving at the Parliament buildings in Victoria, B. C. They are greeted by Premier and Mrs. Pattullo. Famous Princess Patricia regiment in background.



Rousing reception was accorded King George and Queen Elizabeth when they visited Port Arthur, Ontario. Here they are talking to crowd bearing British flags. Queen stops to talk with woman.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
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Colon Kanchi
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Hankow Kanchi
Harbin Kanchi
Hongkong Kanchi
Kobe Kanchi
London Kanchi
Lyons Kanchi
Manila Kanchi
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.
The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business, and claims recovery of British income tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies & Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE,
Manager



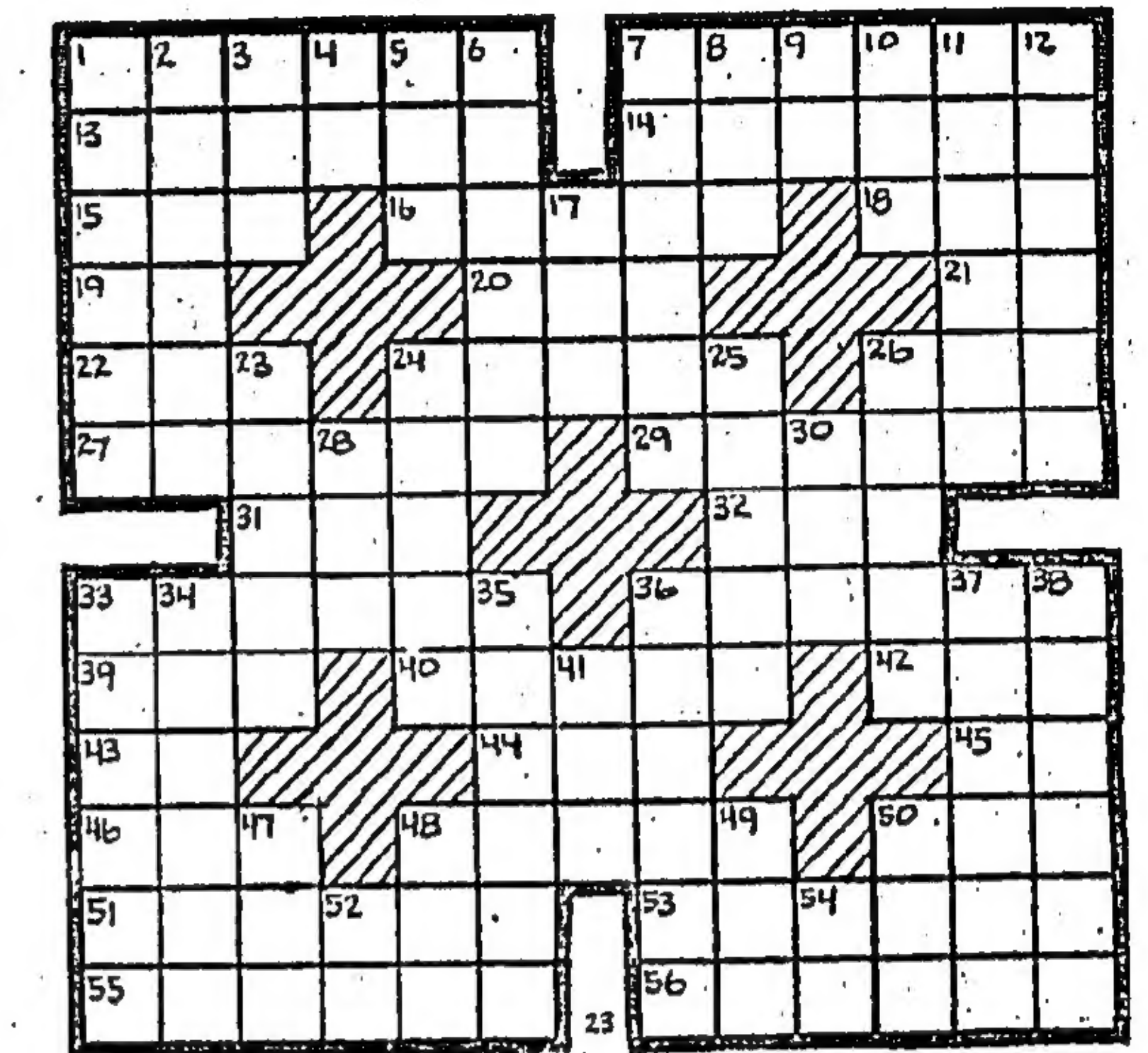
Despite two painfully injured fingers on his right hand, King George obligingly signs the guest book in Regina, Sask. Fingers were bruised when a train door caught them. Queen Elizabeth looks over his shoulder.

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

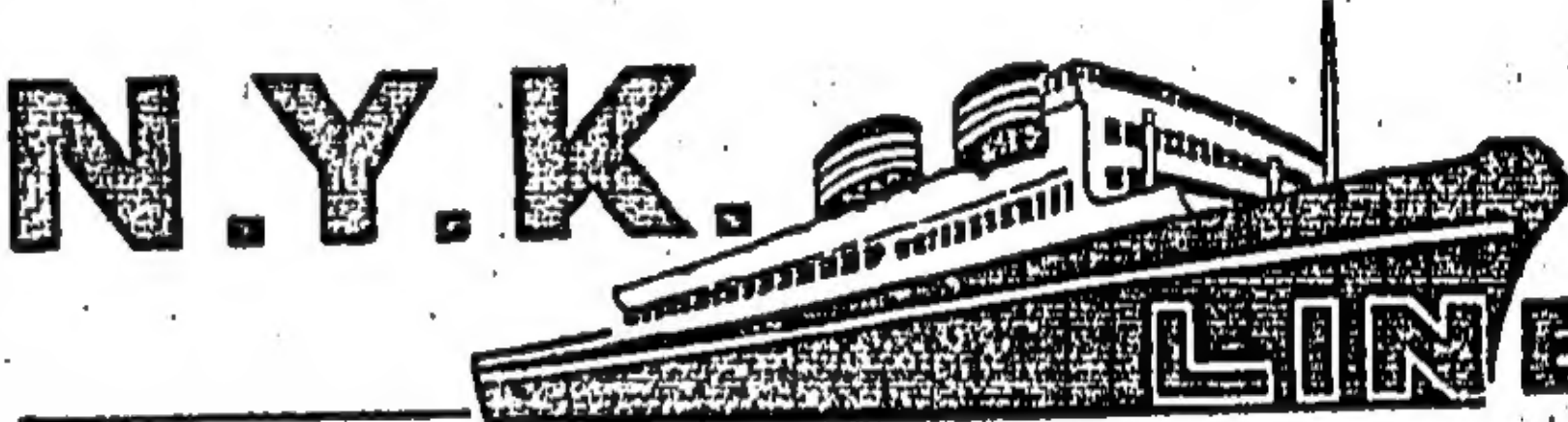
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Leaves
7—Items for period of time
13—One who joins
14—Animal order
15—Wooden bin
16—Ties
17—Ties
18—Ties
19—Ties
20—Ties
21—Ties
22—Ties
23—Ties
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55—Ties



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Good Food — Fine Wines
DINNER & DANCE MUSIC
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The Blue Danube Trio



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Tayo Maru Tuesday, 4th Aug.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)
(Convenient connection from Hongkong).
Hikawa (from Kobe) Tuesday, 18th July.
NEW YORK via Panama
Akagi Maru (from Kobe) Saturday, 22nd July.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco,
Los Angeles, Mexico & Balboa to Valparaiso.
Atago Maru (from Kobe) Saturday, 29th July.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, NAPLES via Suez.
Yasukuni Maru Thursday, 6th July.
Kasima Maru Saturday, 29th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Davao, Thursday Island and Brisbane
Kitano Maru Saturday, 29th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo
Nagato Maru Wednesday, 5th July.
Anyo Maru Tuesday, 11th July.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore
Durban Maru Monday, 17th July.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA
Husimi Maru Tuesday, 21st July.
Kumo Maru Friday, 18th July.
* Cargo only.

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M.V. "PEIPING" Sailing about 29th July.
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To SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND OSAKA.
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Passenger Rates: "Ningpo" £58. 10. 0.
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Crowds cheering in French and English greeted King George and Queen Elizabeth at Quebec, first ruling sovereigns ever to visit Canada. This scene shows the procession from the dock to Parliament.

KINOLUX

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TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



Also Musical Comedy
"PUPPET LOVE"

TO-MORROW THE DIONNE QUINTUPLETS in
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20th Century Fox Picture with JEAN HERSHOLT - CLAIRE TREVOR

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"INTERNATIONAL PARADE"
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TO-MORROW! "LA VIE PAREE"

Positively Final Show on Thursday!

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ONE OF THE BEST BRITISH MUSICALS OF THE SEASON!

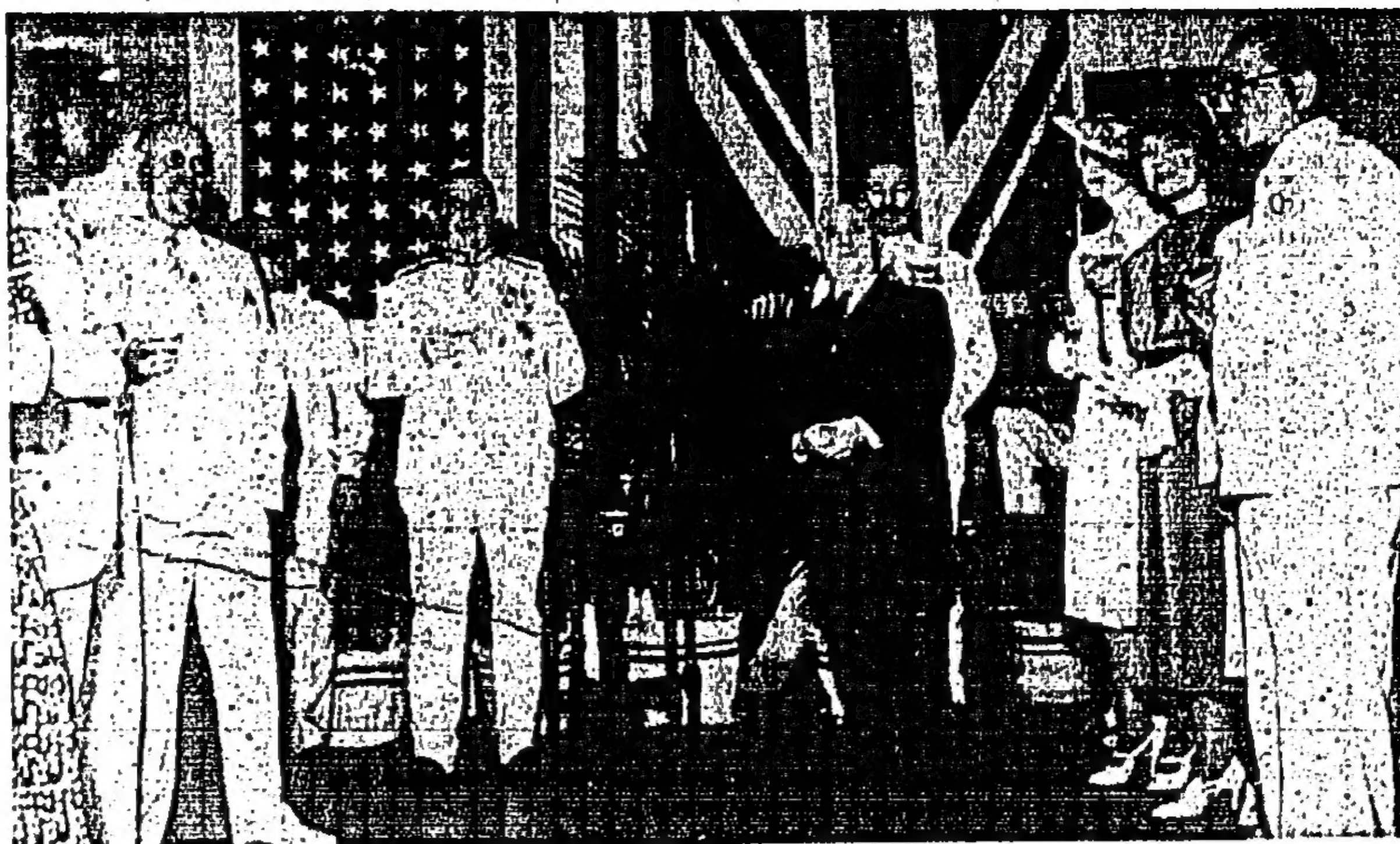


THURSDAY, ONE DAY ONLY!

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Brought Back by Popular Demand!

"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"

LEWIS STONE, MICKEY ROONEY, CECILIA PARKER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture



Mr. A. E. Southard, the American Consul General in Hongkong, proposing the toast of His Majesty the King following a particularly happy speech, which was interspersed with applause, regarding Anglo-American relations at the July the Fourth reception at the American Club to-day.

LATE NEWS

OLD LANDMARK GOES Reasons for Demolition Of Leighton Store

(Continued from Page 1.)

Further inquiries from the authorities regarding the demolishing of the Leighton Store, which had been on the "Island" opposite the Craigengower Cricket Club, Happy Valley, for some years, elicited the information that the licence for the kiosk, which had been built there on a temporary permit, had been cancelled at the request of the Urban Council.

Mr. R. R. Todd said the building was being used as an eating house, and the Urban Council decided to cancel the licence because the business had outgrown the size of the building.

Mr. Todd also said that the Commissioner of Police, who was also a member of the Council, suggested that the building should be demolished, and the site kept clear. This recommendation was agreed upon by the Council.

DANCE ON SATURDAY R.E.O.C.A. Fixture For Peninsula Hotel

The Royal Engineers Old Comrades Association will hold a faneel dance on Saturday, at the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon, dancing from 6.30 p.m. till 1 a.m.

Music will be provided by Dance Orchestra of the Middlesex Regiment. Novelties and spot prizes will be provided.

Tickets—Women, \$1, men, \$1.50. Members below the rank of sergeant, \$1.

BRITISH PROTEST Japanese Seize Launch From Hongkong

Canton, July 3.
The Consul-General, Mr. A. P. Blunt, has strongly protested against the seizure a month ago of the launch *Dholera*, flying the British flag.

The vessel is reported to have left Hongkong on June 2 with a cargo of kerosene alleged to have been consigned to the Chinese Government, and it was seized by Japanese naval units off Kelou Island at the mouth of the Pearl River the following day.

—Reuter.

FRAUD ALLEGATIONS European Woman Appears As Complainant

A remand until Thursday was granted Chief Detective-Inspector M. Murphy by Mr. R. Edwards at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Peter Sheung Wai-sung, 30, unemployed, appeared on a charge of having obtained \$225 from Miss Elma Mary Kelly, by false pretences.

Sheung was alleged to have falsely represented that he was authorised to collect money on behalf of Messrs. Millington, Ltd., and to issue a receipt on their behalf.

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES—20c, 30c, 40c. EVENINGS—20c, 30c, 50c, 70c, 80c.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW — 2 DAYS ONLY!

Behind The Headlines With The Ex-G-Man Who Moved
In On The Racket Empire... Where the "Big Boys"
Laugh At Laws! Don't Miss The Thrill Of This
Inside Story Of Hidden Crime!



THURS. "SHE'S GOT EVERYTHING" Gene Raymond
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Coming—MGM's Best: "BOYS TOWN" Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy

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THE GREATEST FUN FEUD IN HISTORY!



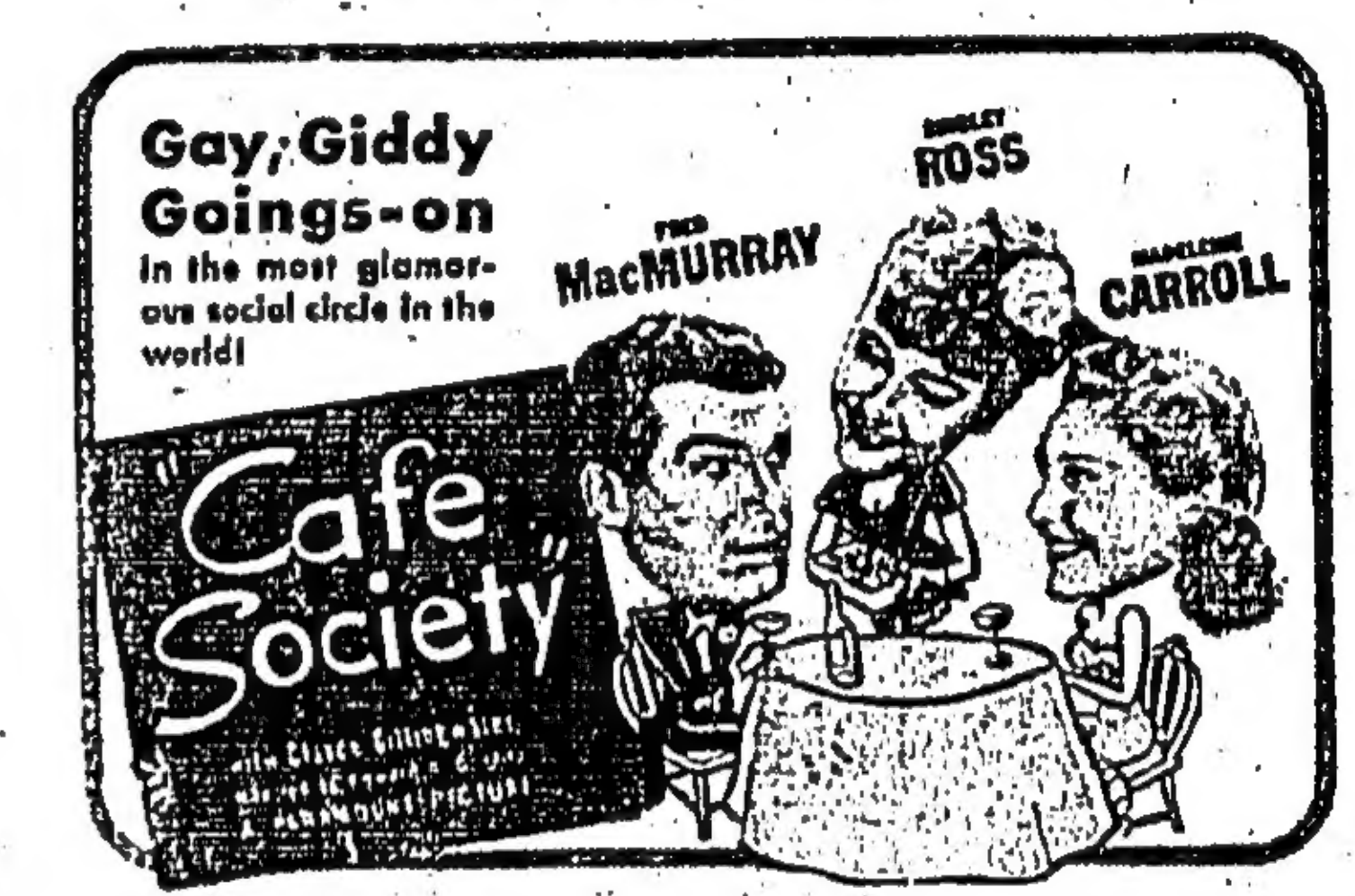
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TO-MORROW SLUM STORY... THRILLS & SUSPENSE!
New Universal Picture "CODE OF THE STREETS"
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TO-DAY ONLY

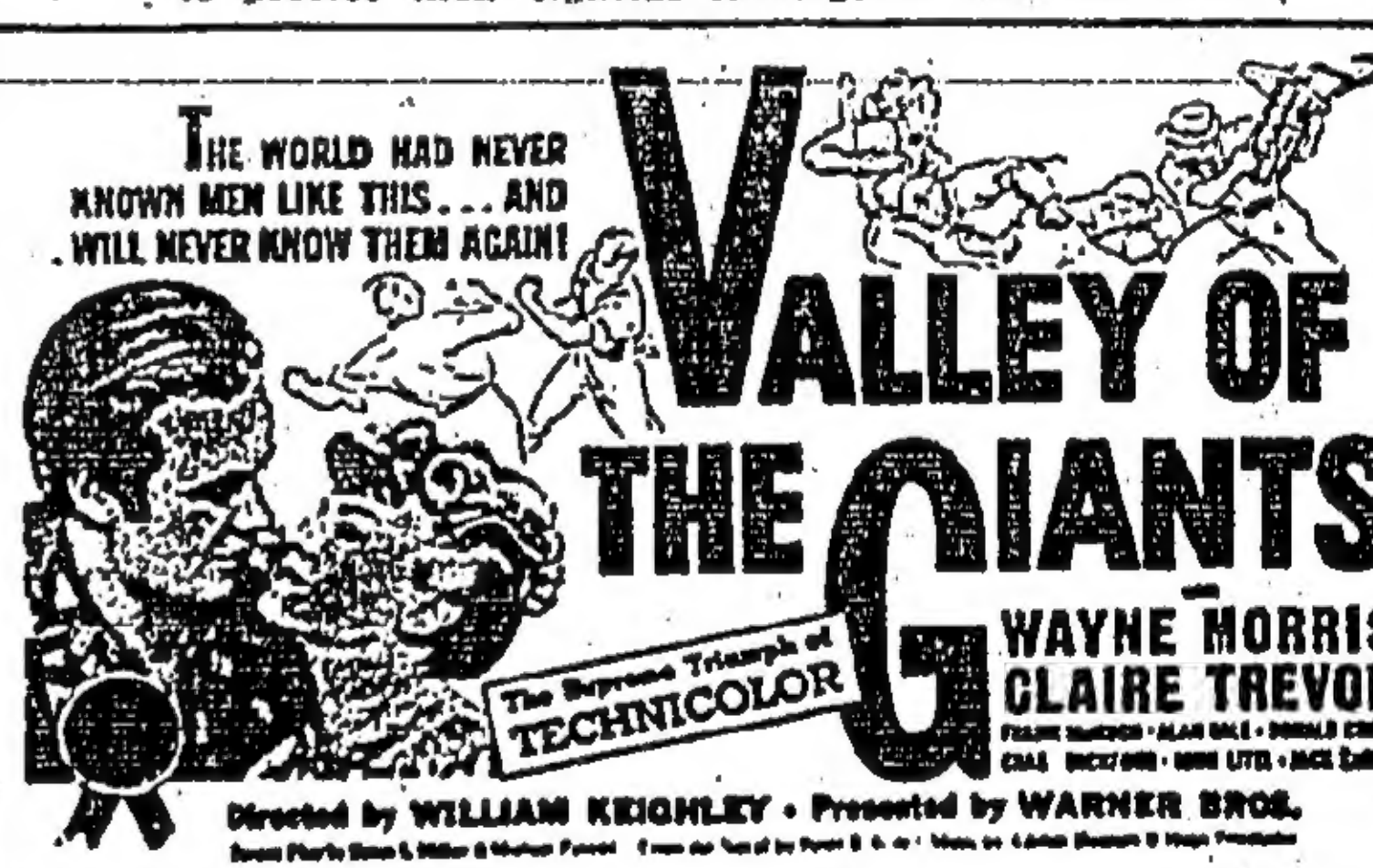


TO-MORROW JACK OAKIE - LUCILLE BALL
"ANNABEL TAKES A TOUR"

ORIENTAL THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY!

PETER B. KYNE'S SENSATIONAL STORY!
Mighty men clashing with dangerous fortune hunters
to protect their rightful heritage of life and love.



TWO DAYS ONLY! To-Morrow and Thursday
PROMINENT BRITISH STARS IN A FUNNY COMEDY!



MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-80c

Death Of Lord Mount Temple

LONDON, July 3.—The death occurred in London to-day, of Lord Mount Temple, who was in his 72nd year.—Reuter.

Lord Mount Temple was the first Baron, being created in 1902. He was formerly Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P., and a junior member of the Cabinet. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport from 1922 to 1923, and from 1923 to 1924 was Under-Secretary of State for War.

From June 1924 to 1929 he was Minister of Transport. After education at Harrow and Oxford, the late Lord Mount Temple served in the Ayrshire Militia and was in the Grenadier Guards from 1913.

Martial Law In Haifa

JERUSALEM, July 3. Another Jewish terroristic act was reported from Haifa to-day, and it caused the British authorities to proclaim martial law for an indefinite period.

A bomb was thrown into an Arab cafe near the police station. One Arab was killed and seven injured, some of them seriously.—Trans-Occan.

1889 to 1898. He travelled extensively in Africa and America, and when he entered politics he first became a Conservative Member for Blackpool, then for Ely, and then for New Forest, Hampshire. He was a Conservative Whip from 1911 to 1913.